FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 116

15 June 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reagan Disarmament Proposal Called 'Absurd' [Vasilyev] AA 1
U.S. 'Obstructionist' Policy at Talks Condemned [Losev] AA 2
Western Journalists 'Skeptical' on U.S. Arms Stance [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Jun] AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

'Soyuz-83' Exercises End 9 June; 'Aims Achieved' BB 1
IZVESTIYA on CEMA Currency, Finance Panel Session [8 Jun] BB 1
Moscow Hosts Symposium on Social Democracy [PRAVDA 8 Jun] BB 1
East Bloc Symposium on Marxism Held in Moscow [PRAVDA 9 Jun] BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Activities of ILO General Conference Reported CC 1
Socialist Bloc Memorandum [PRAVDA 8 Jun] CC 1
Poland's Absence CC 1
AUCCTU Official on Pipeline [TRUD 9 Jun] CC 2
Arbatov Book; Preface, Interviews Highlighted CC 4
Extract From Book Preface [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 23] CC 4
Treatment by Newspapers CC 9
Weinberger 'Distorting' Truth on NATO Interests [Drobkov in PRAVDA 7 Jun] CC 9
'Stagnation' at CSCE Meeting Due to NATO Members CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Observer on U.S.-USSR Relations Anniversary A 1
Reagan Condemned on N. Europe, Baltic Issues A 2
Nuclear Zone Remarks Hit [Olin] A 2
Baltic Day 'Meaningless' [Pozner] A 3
Reagan Said Campaigning for More Chemical Weapons A 4
Weinberger Call for 'Military Supremacy' Scored A 4
USIA Said 'Hotbed of Nepotism, Favoritism' A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA on Japan's Ties With U.S. Militarism C 1
[Afanasyev, 7 Jun]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

IZVESTIYA Welcomes SRV-Philippines Talks E 1
[Kovalenko, 10 Jun]
Philippines Need To Resolve Economic 'Bondage' E 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Jun]
Marchuk, SRV Counterpart Discuss Science Efforts E 2
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

KOMMUNIST, NOWE DROGI 'To Continue Cooperation' F 1
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Jun]
USSR, Polish Journalists Unions Sign Protocol F 1
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]
Reportage on Outgoing Soviet Ambassador to GDR F 1
Abrasimov on Detente [DPA] F 1
West Berlin Banquet F 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jun]
USSR, CSSR Cooperate on Nuclear Power Industry F 2
[Polekhin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Jun]
Macedonia's Stavrev, Delegation Visit USSR F 3
Rashidov, 'Culture Days' F 3
Arkhipov, 'Cooperation' [TANJUG] F 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Arafat Says Fatah Differences Overcome H 1
U.S., Israel Said Evading a Lebanese Solution H 1
[Kornilov]
Israeli CP Issues Resolution on Lebanon H 2
Moscow Hails Maghreb's Anti-Imperialist Forces H 2
[Andreyev]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Hits Dispatch of U.S. Advisers to Honduras [9 Jun] K 1
Stone's C.A. Mission Said Ill-Intentioned K 1
[Levchenko]
U.S. Nicaraguan, Honduran Policies Criticized K 2
[Teplov]
New U.S. Radio Station Called 'Anti-Cuban' K 3
Moscow, Managua Trade Unions Sign Accord K 4
Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Argentine President K 4
[IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]
IZVESTIYA Reports USSR-Argentine Talks [4 Jun] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Central Committee Plenum Held 14-15 June	R 1
Background Notes	R 1
Communique on Proceedings	R 1
Chernenko Delivers Report [PRAVDA 15 Jun]	R 2
Leadership Changes Announced	R 24

REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL CALLED 'ABSURD'

LD142248 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Reagan administration not only refuses to take into account at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe British and French missiles, but also demands that the Soviet Union dismantle medium-range weapons stationed in its Asian part. Our military analyst Aleksey Vasilyev elaborates:

It does seem that Washington is trying to advance at the talks in Geneva such proposals that would be absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union and lead the talks into a deadlock. In the meantime, December is approaching, and with it the time when, using the alleged impossibility of reaching an agreement with the USSR as an excuse, NATO will begin stationing new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This maneuvering explains Washington's stubborn unwillingness to take into account the fact that already now, NATO has 162 nuclear medium-range missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and on its allies in Europe, the missiles belonging to Britain and France. To ignore this impressive missile potential, capable of hitting hundreds of Soviet cities, in the general balance of forces, means to doom to failure all the talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

Equally ungrounded is Washington's demand that the USSR dismantle medium-range missiles in its Asian part. To begin with, Soviet weapons deployed in Asia have nothing to do with the subject of talks in Geneva, which relate to the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. The medium-range missiles stationed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union can't reach Europe. They are designed to defend the country against the threat of an attack from other directions and such a threat does exist.

Moreover, it gets increasingly tangible as the United States builds up its nuclear arsenals along the Soviet maritime and land frontiers in Asia. It is common knowledge that the Pacific is the sphere of influence of two U.S. fleets and that the United States has built military bases, most of them in close proximity to Soviet territory. Such bases are also located in Japan, in South Korea, in the Philippines, and in many other spots and all of them harbor nuclear weapons. The former U.S. President Carter said recently that the 7th U.S. Fleet cruising the western part of the Pacific and based at Japanese and Thai ports comprises ships carrying nuclear arms. As for South Korea, the presence of American nuclear weapons there has officially been admitted by the Pentagon. Army Chief of Staff General Edward Meyer, speaking in January in the course of his Far Eastern tour, even threatens to use these weapons if necessary. Currently the United States is preparing to station new missiles in the region of Asia and the Pacific and to arm its 7th fleet based locally with Tomahawk and Trident missiles.

Needless to say, all these weapons are targeted on the USSR and its allies. America's weaponry simply has no other targets. The Pentagon's bases and warships in the Indian Ocean are also stuffed with nuclear arms and for the same purpose -- to threaten the Soviet Union with a nuclear strike.

So at a time when all these nuclear forces stationed along Soviet borders get built up and modernized, when war games are held to practice their cooperation and combat readiness, President Reagan demands that the Soviet Union dismantle its defense potential, medium-range missiles deployed in its Asian part. It is obvious that his proposal simply can't be taken seriously, because it is absurd. Its goal is to torpedo Soviet-American talks in Geneva and to preclude a mutually acceptable agreement based on equality and like security. What is typical of America's current leadership is their desire to follow the insane policy of spurring up the nuclear arms race, both in Europe and in Asia, and to ignore the pernicious consequences mankind might suffer as a result.

U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' POLICY AT TALKS CONDEMNED

LD132255 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Under strong pressure from Washington the NATO Council session just held in Paris at foreign minister level has confirmed in its final communique the United States Administration's policy of stepping up the arms race in both nuclear and conventional armaments and deploying at any cost new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Commentary is by Sergey Losev:

NATO's session in Paris virtually proved a direct follow-up of the get-together in Williamsburg where the leaders of seven major capitalist powers began to build a global armed coalition against the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty nations. Although in Williamsburg Pierre Trudeau of Canada, Helmut Hohl of Federal Germany, and Francois Mitterrand of France, among other participants, asked the United States President to steer clear of arms standoff with the Warsaw Treaty countries, the seven-nation conspiracy boiled down to fuelling confrontation; what's more, speeding material preparations for a thermonuclear conflict.

That the NATO Council adopted decisions to whip up the threat of war is quite evident from its final communique. It falls into two sections: one abounds in hypocritical pronouncements about an alleged striving to preserve peace. Obviously, it is meant to mislead the public. It is the propaganda front for a policy preparing war.

The second part of the final communique virtually confirms the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to achieve military superiority on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty nations and to build a potential for mounting thermonuclear aggression. The NATO countries do not want to follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge, as the Soviet Union has already done, not to use nuclear weapons first. They are trying instead to make nebulous references to the Helsinki accords and even to the text of the NATO treaty which was formed as an instrument of aggression.

Read the final communique and you can see for yourself that each phrase is a downright falsehood. NATO leaders confirm that the deployment of new American cruise missiles and Pershing II's in Western Europe will begin at the end of the year on a schedule provided for by the 1979 decision. They claim they sincerely want the Geneva talks to come to a successful solution at a time when the Reagan administration has already given up the negotiations to limit nuclear armaments in Europe as a bad job. And then the Pentagon chief, Casper Weinberger, came up with this statement: Washington proceeds from the assumption, he said, that no agreement will be signed in Geneva and for that reason, he added, the United States is pressing ahead with preparations for deploying American missiles in Western Europe. In other words, the United States Administration has actually discarded that part of NATO's so-called twin track decision of 1979 that relates to the Geneva talks and it views as binding only that part of this dual decision that has to do with the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

The communique urges the Soviet Union to display restraint and responsibility. But NATO's West European countries should have addressed this to the Reagan administration whose policy is irresponsible and jeopardizes international security. A policy of this kind does not befit the great power that permanently sits on the United Nations Security Council.

Participants in the Paris meeting of NATO try to ignore the fact that in all talks directly or indirectly linked with a curb on the arms race, the United States Administration pursues an unconstructive obstructionist policy. This is true of the American behavior at the talks in Geneva, in Vienna, and in Madrid, as well as other international forums.

Judging by what Reagan stated in his latest pronouncement at the talks with the Soviet Union to limit and reduce strategic armaments too, the United States is pressing for unilateral military advantages. It is not seeking a candid agreement.

As far as medium-range missiles are concerned, the Soviet Government emphatically warned in a statement that it issued on 28 May that if an agreement on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe is frustrated, an agreement that would rule out the deployment of new American missiles on the continent, and as a result the USSR and its allies find themselves less secure, the Soviet Union will in this field, too, adopt timely and effective measures of retaliation.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS 'SKEPTICAL' ON U.S. ARMS STANCE

PM141626 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Critical Reaction"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 10 Jun -- After President Reagan's 8 June speech a briefing was held for Western journalists in the White House in order to make "propaganda mileage" out of his statement.

The journalists present, however, received the administration spokesman's assertions that the U.S. side would like to show "flexibility" at the Geneva talks with great skepticism, if not sarcasm. They assailed the official spokesmen with questions in an attempt to discover why the White House needed all this sham activity in the nuclear arms limitation sphere. One Western correspondent came right out and asked why the administration didn't instead just abandon the deployment of the new U.S. missiles -- or at least the Pershing-II's -- in West Europe.

The official spokesman claimed that, despite "a somewhat inaccurate impression which has been created," there have recently been "useful bilateral contacts" between the USSR and the United States both in Geneva and at other levels.

The administration spokesman made his bogus assertions about "contacts" for the sole purpose of covering up the intensification of the arms race initiated by the Reagan administration. Apart from everything else, this was clearly demonstrated by the whole tenor of the brainwashing journalists were given in the White House. U.S. National Security Council "experts" persistently and repeatedly stressed in the course of the briefing that the Pershing-II and cruise missiles were sure to be deployed.

The journalists drew attention to the fact that the official U.S. spokesmen were forced to admit that in its plans for a further arms buildup the U.S. Administration is relying on the Pentagon's scheduled production of B-1 bombers, the new submarine-based Trident II missile system, and the new MX ICBM's. U.S. observers regard this as the key to an understanding of what Reagan had in mind when saying that the administration planned to adopt a "new stance" at the Geneva talks.

New York, 10 Jun -- If you discard the rhetoric, there has been no change in the U.S. Administration's approach to the START talks in Geneva, said U.S. Congressman T. Downey.

Instead of seeking to reduce the level of arms, the White House is implementing a program for the development of MX ICBM's and the latest B-1 strategic bombers, said Senator E. Kennedy, speaking in Congress. The presidential incumbent, he pointed out, supports the development of more and more weapons systems and stubbornly opposes any proposals aimed at achieving arms control.

'SOYUZ-83' EXERCISES END 9 JUNE; 'AIMS ACHIEVED'

LD101704 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Joint Command and Staff exercises of the union armies and navies codenamed "Soyuz-83" were held in the territories of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea from May 30 to June 9, 1983.

The exercises were carried out under the command of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The control of troops and interaction of the staffs of the allied armies and navies in their joint operations were practised in the course of the exercises.

The aims of the exercises have been achieved. The exercises were held in an organized manner and showed an increased level of the operational-tactical mastery of generals, admirals and officers. They contributed to a further coordination of the high staffs, perfection of interaction between them, strengthening the combat cooperation of the personnel of the fraternal armies. The token staffs and troops, which took part in the exercises, are returning to the place of their permanent deployment.

INVESTIYA ON CEMA CURRENCY, FINANCE PANEL SESSION

PM091415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Currency and Finance has been held in Varna. Taking part in it were delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia, and also representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank, TASS reports.

The commission examined currency and financial questions connected with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Further Deepening and Improving the Cooperation and Developing the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Countries as related to the commission's activity, and it also discussed other questions of mutual interest. There was mutual consultation at the commission session on the exchange of experience in improving the financial, credit, and currency mechanisms for the management of the CEMA countries' national economies.

MOSCOW HOSTS SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PM100904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Peace and the Security of Peoples"]

[Text] The crisis of capitalism, the danger of war, and social democracy -- this is the theme of an international scientific symposium which opened in Moscow 7 June. It is attended by prominent scientists and researchers in the fields of social science and the problems of the international workers' movement from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

Speakers noted that the study of present-day social democracy as a political current which plays an appreciable role in the capitalist countries' public had advanced significantly in recent years through the efforts of Marxist researchers from socialist countries. It was stressed at the symposium that in the conditions of the current economic crisis, the exacerbation of international tension, and plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, all the working people's detachments, including social democratic parties and organizations, are called upon to pool their efforts in the struggle for the vital rights of the peoples, for social progress, against the arms race and the increasing danger of war, and for peace and security.

EAST BLOC SYMPOSIUM ON MARXISM HELD IN MOSCOW

PM141453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Force of Lenin's Ideas"]

[Text] A scientific symposium entitled "In the Vanguard of Contemporary Revolutionary Forces (Marxism-Leninism and the Progress of Mankind)" conducted by the Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Among the Socialist Countries' Scientific Institutions in studying the problem "The Working Class in the World Revolutionary Process;" and by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement, was held in Moscow 8 June. It was devoted to topical historical and theoretical problems of the proletarian movement.

G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section and president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences; I. Huszar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director general of the MSZMP Central Committee Institute of Sociology; Professor (V. Paff), director of the SED Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for the Study of Imperialism; T.T. Timofeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement; and (G.) Mazorra, director of the Cuban Communist Party Center for Studying the Problems of Western Europe, addressed the symposium and spoke of the international significance of the CPSU's experience and noted the growing influence of Marxist-Leninist ideas on the progress of mankind. It was emphasized that the creation 80 years ago of the new type of revolutionary proletarian party by V.I. Lenin was a turning point in the liberation struggle of the Russian and world proletariat.

Soviet and foreign participants in the symposium devoted considerable attention in their reports to the struggle by the communist parties and other working class mass organizations of all countries for peace and the peoples' security and for social progress.

ACTIVITIES AT ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE REPORTED

Socialist Bloc Memorandum

PM100901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Memorandum Submitted"]

[Text] Geneva, 7 June -- At the 69th session of the ILO General Conference, currently taking place here, a memorandum has been submitted by the representatives of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, and the Ukrainian SSR. It stresses the importance of the ILO discharging its main task in protecting the interests and rights of working people in all countries. The socialist states, the document says, are constantly paying great attention to work on drafting and reviewing ILO conventions and recommendations, and to measures which promote their effective application. At the same time the ILO's activity in monitoring compliance with these conventions and recommendations is giving rise to serious concern on the part of the socialist countries and a number of others.

The ILO monitoring organs refuse to take objective realities of the contemporary world into account, they display tendentiousness and bias in assessing the legislation of the socialist and developing countries and their critical remarks, and they arbitrarily extend their functions in an effort to become a supranational judicial organ. Certain forces in the organization are seeking to use the monitoring organs for their own, purely political purposes.

The memorandum stresses the urgent need for a democratization of the ILO monitoring organs' activities and plenary powers and for ensuring the just representation in them of the diverse countries and regions.

The socialist countries are proposing to set up a special working group on the ILO monitoring mechanism for the practical resolution of the issues.

Poland's Absence

LD100941 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] At the 69th ILO session which is currently taking place in Geneva, the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union presented a memorandum. The memorandum emphasizes how important it is for the ILO to fulfill its main task in the area of protecting the interests and rights of workers in every country. The memorandum criticizes the supervising bodies of the organization which evaluate in a biased way and in a one-sided manner the laws of the socialist and developing countries and assume the functions of an organ sitting in judgment of nations. At present, the ILO is at a crossroad in some ways: two forces, two directions are fighting each other, our commentator writes. One of these aims is to change the organization and turn it into the real body for protecting the inalienable rights of workers. The second forces aims to make the ILO retain a position that makes it possible for freedom preachers and innovators of every rank and calling -- naturally, in behalf of citizens of other countries -- to use the ILO for their own selfish, definitely political ends.

The double nature of this organization could be said to lie in the structure of the organization itself, since representatives of workers and employers and state organs belong to it with equal rights.

Let us recall that the ILO was created back in 1919 by the League of Nations as a special mediator between the workers and those who exploit them. The founders of the organization wanted to draw the attention of the proletariat away from the class struggle and to usher the masses onto the road of compromises with capital and to press them to accept the gifts of the bourgeois states. The workers movement has nevertheless, succeeded in making the ILO accept a whole series of demands which then were fixed in the form of international conventions and proposals. Among these documents, there are the conventions concerning the 8-hour workday in 1919 and the 40-hour workweek in 1935, the freedom to assemble in 1948 and equal pay for equal work in 1951.

When, in 1954, the socialist countries and a group of developing countries joined the ILO, the organization began a struggle against discrimination in regard to sex, race and religion in labor and social areas. International problems began to be discussed in the organization more and more vigorously. At last year's meeting, for example, the importance of disarmament was discussed from the point of view of improving the conditions of workers. Statements were made on behalf of the struggling Palestinians. Solidarity was expressed towards the peoples of Chile, Uruguay and El Salvador.

We must say that, as a whole, the leadership and supervising bodies are under the strong influence of the international monopoly capital, and the effect of heretic Western trade unions is also felt. The leadership is exceptionally courteous if technical questions of secondary importance are discussed but suitably indifferent to tasks of principle concerning the protection of the social achievements of workers. It is characteristic in this respect, for the secretariat of the ILO, the International Labor Office, to avoid recognition of the right to work and to avoid putting this into an internationally respected document. When, against the will of the leadership at the session, the questions of employment and unemployment are raised, the ILO leaders make desperate efforts -- and we must admit with considerable success so far -- to foil the acceptance of a convention concerning the right to work and the means of guaranteeing this right. At the same time, the right-wing majority that exists in the leading bodies has more than once attempted to use the organization for actions against the socialist and developing countries. Such attempts have gained strength, particularly in recent times. For example, the antisocialist forces acting within the organization have succeeded in pushing through a proposal in the public administration council on the debate of the so-called Polish question.

This debate would take place in a commission of inquiry specially created for this purpose. As is known, Poland, in protesting against interference in its internal affairs, refused to participate in the current session. It is perfectly clear, that those who initiated the anti-Polish campaign set long-term and sinister objectives. Obviously, their aim is to divide the ranks of the ILO and to mislead and distract attention from the protection of the social achievements of workers and the ILO's tasks of principle. It is precisely this that justifies concern about the future of the organization, a concern voiced in the memorandum presented by the group of socialist countries.

AUCCTU Official on Pipeline

PM101150 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Unnamed TRUD special correspondent report: "The Truth About the East-West Gas Pipeline"]

[Text] Geneva, 8 Jun -- The press-conference room in the Geneva Palais des Nations has taken on an unusual appearance. It is reminiscent of a colorful exhibition.

Photo display cases have been set up here, recounting the glorious deeds of the builders of Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, which has been given the title of "Construction Project of the Century" in the world press.

A press conference has been held here, at which V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, spoke. He is taking part in the 69th session of the ILO General Conference. He told journalists accredited to the UN European Department about the construction of the Siberian-West Europe gas pipeline. The construction of the linear part of the gas pipeline, stretching for almost 4,500 km, V.I. Prokhorov said, has entered its final stage. The main pipeline builders have only a few dozen kilometers left to cover.

What has made it possible for the Soviet Union, despite President Reagan's declared boycott, to fulfill the adopted pledges in such a short time, overcoming difficult climatic conditions and terrain? V.I. Prokhorov dwelled on the main indicators which have ensured success. The Soviet Union has accumulated rich experience in building gas pipelines, which cover a distance of 150,000 km altogether in our country. The Soviet industrial base has made it possible to manufacture pipes resistant to pressure of up to 120-130 atmospheres at our own enterprises. No other country produces such pipes. Soviet industry has organized the output of gas transfer units for compressor stations and other equipment.

The construction of an export gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, V.I. Prokhorov noted, has been subjected to flagrant and unprecendented attacks from the Washington administration from the very first press reports of the project. The real motives which guide the U.S. rulers are no secret. Everybody can remember the importunate U.S. proposals to export more of its coal to West Europe. Proposals were even forthcoming on the transportation to West European countries of liquefied gas from Alaska in submarine tankers. Specialists in questions of the power industry and problems of shipbuilding described this project as "pure science fiction."

However, the White House has not stopped. It continues to intimidate West Europe and ordinary gas consumers, saying that they will join the ranks of Moscow's "hostages". Exposing these false conjectures, the Soviet trade union spokesman cited information from foreign sources. It attests to the fact that Soviet gas will be an insignificant part of the energy consumption of the countries which signed the contract on the gas pipeline. Namely, 15 percent for Austria, 7 percent for Italy, 6 percent for the FRG, and only 4 percent for France -- of all their energy requirements.

The actions of the U.S. Administration, V.I. Prokhorov said, can only be seen as an attempt to interfere in the course of the USSR's economic development and prevent our country fulfilling its outlined plans on time. The Soviet Government is taking all measures to ensure the stability, reliability, and guaranteeing of gas supplies along the export gas pipeline. This stability can be ensured, given the excellent quality of all the fulfilled tasks.

This is why the construction of the gas pipeline was entrusted to the most skilled, the most technically competent, and conscientious workers. No more than 40,000 people were engaged on this pipeline in the periods of most intensive work. Though absurd fabrications appeared in the press of certain Western countries about the use of...4 million prisoners for the construction work!

The ICFTU leadership, the Soviet trade union spokesman continued, rapidly joined this unscrupulous campaign of disinformation and slander. Fulfilling a sociopolitical demand, the ICFTU sent a letter to the ILO Secretariat which pointed out that the forced labor of prisoners is being used to build the export gas pipeline. And the rusty wheel of the control machinery created in the ILO began to turn.

The ILO leadership did not even find time to verify whether the ICFTU's absurd accusations were substantiated, setting them duly in motion. Last September B. Bolin, deputy director general of the ILO, was in the Soviet Union. Soviet trade unions suggested that he visit the gas pipeline construction project; however, he did not take advantage of this proposal. Some 9 months have elapsed but the ILO gentlemen are still thinking up various preliminary conditions before making this trip which would enable them to see the truth.

It is a great pity, V.I. Prokhorov concluded, that the ILO has allowed itself so many times already to be involved in provocative campaigns of a very definite political nature, diverting its forces from the main issues which it should be resolving in accordance with its statutes and in performance of its moral obligations to the whole of working mankind.

V.I. Prokhorov replied to numerous questions from journalists.

ARBATOV BOOK; PREFACE, INTERVIEWS HIGHLIGHTED

Extract From Book Preface

PM131341 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 23 8 Jun 83 (Signed to Press 6 Jun 83) pp 9-10

["Extract" from preface to book "Entering the Eighties" by Academician G. Arbatov: "Who Is Afraid of Dialogue?" -- first paragraph is Arbatov introduction]

[Text] The book-interview "Entering the Eighties" (APN Publishing House) will be published in Moscow this year. The questions were asked by the Dutch journalist W. Oltmans. I answered them. In 1981 the book was published in the FRG and the Netherlands and early this year it was published in the United States. Understandably, events have obliged the authors constantly to update the book. I have tried to set out some very recent observations in my preface to its Soviet edition. This preface speaks of the Soviet Union's recent proposals in the field of arms limitation, the West's reaction to them, and some political maneuvers by the U.S. Administration designed to mislead the public. The preface also includes some of my impressions of my recent trip to the United States....

...In the spring of 1983 I visited the United States again. It must be said, that with the new administration's arrival into power, such trips have become very rare -- it was, in fact, my first trip after a 2-year gap. In addition, on this trip too, as during my last one, I had no cause to complain about the U.S. authorities' hospitality. My visa was issued not only on the day of my departure, but also with a warning that I was forbidden to meet with representatives of the mass media.

This measure was dictated obviously by a touching concerning to preserve the ideological innocence of U.S. journalists and mainly, of course, of their readers; and this was discussed in the United States and generated considerable criticism of the administration (someone even found out it was the first case of a restriction of this kind in all U.S. history). I was frequently asked in the United States how I explained these "reprisals."

I have just one reply: The present U.S. authorities do not want the Soviet Union's real political positions to become known to broad public circles. That is why they are surrounding the new Soviet proposals with a wall of silence. That is why slander is being stepped up against the USSR's policy. That is why obstacles are also being placed in the way of speeches to a U.S. audience by individual Soviet representatives.

I should like to tell LITERATURNAYA GAZETA readers that this ban was officially explained as "a reciprocal measure." Here State Department representatives pointed to two facts. One was that, in the United States, Soviet representatives have the opportunity to appear in print and on television while Americans in the Soviet Union do not. That is a deliberate lie. I am not even speaking of the mass circulation weekly ZA RUBEZHOM, which prints several articles and speeches by eminent U.S. politicians and public figures and journalists in every issue. Or the journal SSHA -- EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA IDEOLOGIYA, which constantly prints long sections of new U.S. books, above all political ones. In any of our newspapers and on our main political programs on television you can regularly see Americans, and hear their statements and discussions with them. The second point the State Department emphasized as a specific pretext for this restriction was the fact that A. Hartman, the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR, had written an article for PRAVDA, but it had not been printed. That is a total absurdity. I will begin with the fact that I am not responsible for the U.S. Ambassador serving as a target of "reciprocity," and I do not know whether an ambassador's journalistic activity can be a target of this kind. On U.S. national holidays, by tradition, he has the opportunity to appear on television. As for other statements in the Soviet press, as with any other author, they can probably be published only by invitation or agreement with a particular newspaper, journal, or television. Just as happens with me, or any other Soviet author in the USSR, or the United States. Incidentally, I have never once asked the U.S. mass media to publish something and have never tried to foist my articles or interviews on them. It was always they who did the asking, although they did not always publish items and would "edit" them heavily without consulting me. Here, as a rule, it was not a case of the opportunity simply to express one's viewpoint but of a hard, sometimes keen, argument with one and even several pugnacious opponents who were sometimes simply trying to prevent me from opening my mouth. Indeed, I do not complain about all this. It's just the "rules of the game," as they say.

But I should merely like to say that it is futile for the State Department to be offended over Ambassador Hartman and impose "on a reciprocal basis" "sanctions" which, to be honest, make me and many Americans laugh. So to set about writing an article for PRAVDA and insisting on its publication -- that is something which is surely not done anywhere. Perhaps tomorrow he will write some poems and demand that Soviet publishing houses print them in editions of a million copies? Or paint a picture and ask for it to be displayed at the Hermitage? I do not know what motivates the authors from the embassy in this strange practice. But for the State Department, "reciprocity" was merely a pretext for creating one more problem where there was none. A problem which is petty in itself, but not without symbolic significance.

I should admit that, in viewing these ventures, I cannot deny the present administration a certain logic. It does indeed have to fear the future more than before -- after all, its policy, in its very essence, demands that people have a distorted, erroneous idea of reality. And tell me who will simply agree to spend enormous sums on weapons, not only reducing appropriations for social needs for the purpose but also increasing the risk of nuclear catastrophe? That is why they distort the figures on the military balance, discount the U.S. allies' potential, ignore the features of the USSR's geopolitical position, keep quiet about whole weapons systems, and nearly always simply falisfy history, facts, and figures.

It seems to me that Washington has never (at least not in the past 15 years) lied as much as and as shamelessly as it is doing now. We are witnessing a sort of foreign policy Watergate. While doing everything to thwart the arms limitation talks, it is speaking of its devotion to the ideas of peace and disarmament. Supporting the bloodiest, most terrorist regimes, it is shrieking about the terrorist plots of "international communism." Sparing no effort to return U.S.-Soviet relations to the gloomiest times of the cold war, it is at the same time making every effort to claim that never before have the United States, its President, and the State Department paid so much attention to relations with the USSR or worked on their improvement so much.

This flagrant lie, it seems to me, is not only evidence of a very profound moral decline and a very naive underestimation of the intellectual level, perspicacity, and sanity of their own and other peoples. Fear also visibly looms behind this line. Fear for their policy, fear that it will begin to crack at the seams at the first contact with the truth.

And as always, the lie goes hand in hand here with its sister -- slander.

It is only those, whose official duty it is to indoctrinate public opinon, who are taking part in its dissemination. Very often top U.S. leaders who are the pioneers of the latest anti-Soviet crusade are also laboring here by the sweat of their brows as real staff propaganda workers.

They also stand at the sources of the most malicious anti-Soviet slanderous fabrications. They declare us, our country, and our people to be perfidious and amoral, call us "monstrous," an "empire of evil," and the cause of all evil on earth. Of course, you cannot frighten Soviet people with these propaganda sallies. And this is not the first time they have been mounted against us. Just as these are not the first attempts to teach us the lessons in morality in which the U.S. leaders are now so generous.

Incidentally, it is very hard for us to accept them in the role of mentors in the field of political morality. It is hard also to accept the United States today as a model for emulation. Its history and its present affairs are too well known. Ultimately, it was the United States which was the last "civilized" country to abolish slavery and the first (and so far the only one) to use nuclear weapons. I do not even mention the many other things: organized crime, the orgy of violence, drug addiction, the cult of money, and much else which you cannot eliminate from the concept of the American way of life, just as you cannot eliminate the Americans' efficiency, their highways, automobiles, and skyscrapers.

And the present administration's attempts to turn the Soviet Union and the Soviet people into some kind of international renegades on the grounds that communist ideology presupposes atheism and disbelief in God and life after death are truly ridiculous.

The idea that religion alone can serve as the basis for good is an old and long since discredited one. Those who are trying to resurrect it can only be reminded of the Middle Ages, when religion ruled everywhere. Were those highly moral times? Even Reagan would scarcely say that. Religion has in no way prevented the most terrible and mass crimes and has often even served to justify them. History also knows the terror of the Inquisition and the murders of "heretics." The Tudor King Henry VIII and Ivan the Terrible were most devout men, while Rodrigo Borgia even became Pope Alexander VI. It would also be worth reminding Americans of the persecutions which forced some orthodox Christians -- the "Pilgram fathers"-- to flee others and set sail for distant America in the 17th century. And indeed, there is a saying in America about these fanatically religious people: "First the Pilgrim fathers fell to their knees and then they fell on the Indians."

In speaking of all this I do not intend, of course, to imitate Reagan and attempt to prove that Americans cannot be trusted because of their religiosity. It is most regrettable that now, at the end of the 20th century, you have to recall truisms concerning the misfortunes which religious fanaticism and intolerance bring: If Western political thought proceeds any further in this direction, in the 21st century we may return to discussing the "pros" and "cons" of cannibalism.

The present U.S. Administration's propaganda exercises would possibly not be worth such detailed discussion if they could be written off as mere "rhetorical excesses." But there are no grounds for that, it seems to me. First, because these exercises still speak of the true intentions, views, and world outlook of those who now lead the United States. Here too, words willy-nilly become politics. Second, statesmen and whole states have already, on many occasions in history, become the victims of autosuggestion, the victims of their own propaganda.

To be honest, I never thought I would quote John Foster Dulles. But it turns out that, for all his fanatical anticommunism, he made interesting observations, especially when he was not leading U.S. foreign policy but writing books. In one of them, published before the war, Dulles wrote: "To force a nation to bear the burden of large military preparations it is essential to create an emotional atmosphere in the spirit of psychological warfare. It is essential to prove that an external threat exists.... To do this, it is necessary to actively preach an ideology in which one nation appears in the role of hero and another in the role of malefactor, it is essential to arouse in the population the readiness for sacrifices. Once these conditions have been created, a considerable portion of the road to war has been traveled.... The forces, set in motion to create armaments, can make their use inevitable."

This sounds today like a predicition, and a quite sinister one too. Of course, people may ask: Is it possible to deceive so many people, for so long, in such a monstrous way? I would avoid giving one single answer to that question. History says, on the one hand, that these possibilities must not be underestimated -- or else many terrible crimes and wars would not have occurred. But on the other hand there is, of course, a limit to everything, including the possibilities of deception. It cannot be ruled out, that we are already approaching that limit. Is this not borne out, for instance, by the present upsurge of the antinuclear movement?

Here too, I would like to return again to my recent trip to the United States to impart some general impressions.

One impression is that the administration's extreme, highly extremist, policy has also dragged to the right many of those who formerly belonged to the "center" of the U.S. political spectrum. I sometimes even had difficulty recognizing some people whom I had heard before -- their views had changed so much in a short time. Sometimes, it even seemed to me that they were deliberately saying these things so that others would think their views had changed so strongly. However it may be in reality, this change does not instill optimism. A government's extremism always has to be paid for dearly.

But I also had impressions of a different kind. It seems to me that never before have Americans been so seriously alarmed at the present political situation, the arms race, and the mounting military threat. And I probably have the right to draw this conclusion because my meetings were representative and varied enough -- from students and legislators to farmers, eminent public and political figures, and scientists, from retired generals and admirals to businessmen and even journalists (private meetings with them were not actually banned by the State Department) with the understanding that everything that was said was not for publication.

In the past 15 years I have never seen Americans so concerned over foreign policy and the state of international relations. It is probably here that the roots of many new phenomena lie: the movement to freeze nuclear weapons, the corresponding congressional resolutions, the shift in the stance of the U.S. churches, which mainly used to embody the "center" of U.S. political life.

Expectations are naturally born in an atmosphere of such anxieties and feelings. And many people in the United States really do expect changes. They expect the opposition to put forward a sensible alternative to the present course. They expect, incidentally, changes from the present administration, believing that it must react to the changes in public opinion if it wants to succeed at the 1984 presidential elections and reinforce its positions in Congress. As one American friend of mine told me, much may change when arms limitation becomes "good politics" ("politics" in the American sense of the word, understood primarily as success at the elections). And matters do seem to be moving toward this, he added.

I would not like to engage in futile speculation as to whether or not these changes will take place. Although some changes are undoubtedly inevitable, the question is: Where will they lead -- to further propaganda ploys designed to weaken the opposition and lull the public, or to real advances in political positions? of course, I should like to believe it will be the latter. That would spare both the Americans and the whole world major unpleasantnesses and grave dangers.

If the United States does decide that it is, after all, better to pursue a policy which helps to avoid these dangers, then, as has frequently been stressed at the top levels, it will find in the Soviet Union a serious and conscientious partner. The Soviet Union is ready to embark on far-reaching measures in the field of arms limitation and reduction and in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. Our country's recent proposals say so. But it is essential that the West also understand that no buildup of military muscle will ever be able to compel us to capitulate and make one-sided concessions. It is time that lessons were drawn from almost 40 years of the futile arms race. When we encounter attempts to achieve military superiority, we do respond to them not with new concessions but with new efforts in strengthening our defense. That -- and the Soviet leaders have said this frequently -- is also what will happen now unless the United States abandons its plans to speed up military rivalry.

We would not like such a development of event; and not for any considerations of expediency, but for reasons rooted in our history, in our people's experience, mentality, and understanding of the world. I cannot imagine a Soviet figure stating that "there are more important things than peace," that the other side should choose between "changing its system and war," and that "a limited nuclear war" is permissible, or reasssuring people that "only" 10-20 percent of the population might die in a nuclear war. And these are all quotations (their number could be added to) from recent statements by eminent U.S. politicians. These statements in the Soviet Union would be tantamount to political suicide, apart from anything else. And that is natural for a country whose people know what war is, who know not from books but from bitter experience. For such a people peace is the most valuable and loftiest of all political priorities. One more important difference between the USSR and the United States lies here, alongside the fundamental differences in economic system, ideology, and policy.

Will we succeed in ensuring that all these differences do not hamper the mutual understanding necessary for sensible relations and for coexistence? That is a fundamental question and it must be answered by deeds. Actually, the choice here is not all that great.

During the years of the existence of Soviet power, we have had to live through a great deal in relations with the United States -- overt armed intervention and economic blockade, diplomatic boycott and psychological warfare, and other forms of pressure aimed at changing our system and our policy. At the same time, there have also been periods of cooperation, even alliance, and periods of turning to realism and common sense during these years. The experience of our relations has shown how substantial the fruit of cooperation can be and what a high price has to be paid for unbridled hostility.

That is why the main conclusion from this experience is still probably that coexistence between the two states, for all the profound differences between them, is not only possible but also essential both for themselves and for the cause of peace throughout the world.

Treatment by Newspapers

PM081614 [Editorial Repott] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian publishes in its issues for 24-26 May and 28 May through 4 June a "series of interviews given to the Dutch journalist W. Oltmans by Academician G. Arbatov, prominent Soviet scholar and public figure and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the USA and Canada." "The Soviet scholar's dialogue with the bourgeois journalist," an unattributed introduction to the first extract states, "touches on many acute questions of detente around which an ideological struggle has now unfolded. The book of interviews," it concludes, "is now being prepared for publication under the title 'Entering the Eighties...' by the APN Publishing House."

The interviews are published in 1,500-word segments in two columns of the paper's back page (page 4). The whole series is entitled "Dialogue About Detente" and the subheads used to introduce the daily segments are as follows, in chronological order: "Toward a New Cold War?"; "The Illusions of the 'Tough' Policy"; "The Rhetotic of Confrontation: Where Does It Lead?"; "Claims to Messianism"; "Trade or Conflict?"; "The Lie of the Century"; "Who Is Served by the 'Soviet Threat' Myth?"; "Mystification Using the 'Dollar Model'"; "Who Is Upsetting Parity?"; "Fables and Truth"; and "Postscript".

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 27 May publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 4,000-word extract from the Arbatov book under the title "On Ideology, Human Rights and 'Dissidents'" and the rubric "Authoritative Opinion." The extract is introduced by a 200-word explanation from Arbatov himself. After describing the book's origin and publishing history, he states that "one chapter -- 'On Ideology, Human Rights and Some Other Problems in Dispute' -- is published by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in abbreviated form" and observes that the questions it raises "will probably raise other problems" in readers' minds which "would obviously need another, separate article to answer."

WEINBERGER 'DISTORTING' TRUTH ON NATO INTERESTS

PM091228 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "'Peace' Weinberger-Style"]

[Text] Brussels, 6 June -- Everybody has become accustomed to hearing the bellicose scream of the "hawk" in the speeches of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger. However, speaking in the Belgian Royal Institute of International Relations the U.S. defense secretary suddenly started cooing about peace like a dove. According to him, the United States and NATO have only one concern -- peace on earth. And according to Weinberger the threat to this peace is presented by the "Soviet urge for nuclear superiority."

But hereupon, a militarist scream, so well known to all, burst into the secretary's cooing. It emerged from Weinberger's reasoning that the only "guarantee of peace" has been and remains the arms race, the attempt to firmly establish the military superiority of the United States and NATO over the socialist countries.

"If we stop now, prior to the planned deployment of medium-range missiles by NATO or the modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces," the secretary warned, "we shall give Moscow a signal that there is no reason whatsoever why it should try to reach an agreement with us."

Developing his "idea," Weinberger did not shrink from deliberately distorting the truth. The United States, which was the first to develop and to use nuclear weapons, has, it now turns out, always striven "to avert nuclear war." But what about the archive documents, recently published in the United States, which provide evidence that many years ago plans for a U.S. nuclear attack on the USSR had already been elaborated in Washington? Or is the secretary unaware of the existence of such documents?

According to Weinberger, the United States "rejects war as an instrument of foreign policy." What, then, lay at the root of the 200 or so incidents during the postwar period when Washington either openly used or threatened to use force in its relations with other countries?

C. Weinberger painted a strange picture of the world for his audience in Brussels. In it black is presented as white and the intensification of the dangerous arms race is shown as a struggle for peace. Weinberger's revelations just prove for the umpteenth time that the current U.S. Administration is using profuse talk about peace merely as a screen for pressing ahead with preparations for war.

'STAGNATION' AT CSCE MEETING DUE TO NATO MEMBERS

LD110317 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid June 10 TASS -- There is stagnation in the work of the Madrid meeting, as has become known from circles of delegations. This is the responsibility of representatives of the NATO countries, who have not given up attempts to push through into the concluding document of the meeting their amendments which are unacceptable to the Soviet and a number of other delegations.

Many delegations at the Madrid meeting believe that the Soviet Union's readiness to accept, as it is, the draft concluding document, tabled by neutral and non-aligned countries, clearly outlined the prospect of its success. How things will further go in Madrid depends, the local observers believe, above all on whether the unacceptable NATO amendments will be cast aside, which would open the way to completion of the meeting with tangible and positive results, to preservation and development of the all-European process that began in Helsinki.

TASS OBSERVER ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

LD141120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In the autumn -- in November -- it will be 50 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR. In this connection the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has prepared a report that begins with the assertion that, in the present situation, both the Americans and the Russians will doubt whether this anniversary is a suitable pretext for celebrations. This is very true. But who is to blame for this?

As soon as the subject is raised of the 50th anniversary of Soviet-American diplomatic relations it is appropriate to turn to history and to leaf through at least the most important documents determining the foundations of these relations. Such documents undoubtedly include the notes exchanged in 1933 by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Maksim Litvinov, the Soviet people's commissar for foreign affairs, which said that both Moscow and Washington pledge themselves to strictly respect the indisputable right of each of the sides to build its life according to its own judgment and to refrain from interference in any manner in each other's internal affairs.

This obligation was assumed by the USSR and the United States 50 years ago, but what remains of it today, when Washington, through the President, makes frenzied calls for a "crusade" against socialism and loudly declares the Soviet Union to be a "center of evil" with which the United States, in the political sense, is in a "state of war"? What remains of this obligation today, when Washington, making the "confrontation of strength" more acute by all the parameters of international relations, strives by any means, be they bitter "psychological attacks" based on deliberate lies and slander, or threats or the notorious sanctions, to "squeeze" socialism? All of these attempts are absolutely pointless. It does, however, remain a fact that the obligations to which F.D. Roosevelt put his signature half a century ago are, for Reagan and company, an empty piece of paper, as are, for that matter, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which also resolutely reject interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

Undoubtedly, the document "Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the United States," which was signed in Moscow in May 1972, is also one of the very important documents concerned. It stresses that both countries "will proceed from a general conviction of the fact that in a nuclear age no other basis exists for maintaining relations between them than that of peaceful coexistence," and that the recognition of the interests of the security of the sides, based upon the principle of equality, and also the rejection of the use of force or the threat of its use, are necessary prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States.

But to be sure, this document is to Mr Reagan and company nothing more than an empty piece of paper. The pivot of current Washington policy is, indeed, to destroy everything positive which was achieved during the years of detente, gambling on force and hegemonist aspiration at all costs, while deadlocking all talks on curbing the arms race, whether in Geneva or Midrid, to acquire a longer and sharper nuclear sword, in order to trample with impunity on the sovereignty of others. Yes, and is it really possible to combine the principles of peaceful coexistence, which propose the development of equable, mutually advantageous and, even better, good-neighborly relations, with the cannibalistic concepts being constructed in the United States of "limited," "prolonged,"

and other sorts of nuclear wars, the bridgehead for which, according to the design of the Washington strategists, who are blinded by unrestrained imperial ambitions, Europe must become?

In the nuclear age the fate of the whole world depends on a balance in U.S.-Soviet relations," the Senate committee report asserts. There is no need to dispute this thesis. It is really a matter of the mutual relations between the most powerful socialist state and the largest power of contemporary capitalism. It is a matter for countries who account for almost half of the world's industrial production, who control the lion's share of nuclear missile potential. It is finally a matter for two permanent members of the UN Security Council. Of course, all this does not give the USSR and the United States any additional rights. However, it places upon them a particular responsibility for the fate of universal peace, for the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe. This is why a course toward peaceful coexistance and the development of relations with the United States, built upon an equal basis, remains the general line of Soviet policy. This approach is obstructed by the policy of the present Washington administration which is pursuing the goal of attaining military superiority over the USSR and of dictating its conditions to it. As was stressed with all clarity at a recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, such a policy is unpromising both in contemporary conditions and in the future.

REAGAN CONDEMNED ON N. EUROPE, BALTIC ISSUES

Nuclear Zone Remarks Hit

LD142112 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Speaking in Washington, President Reagan called the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe a meaningless gesture. Here's a commentary from our observer Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

This time, too, self-assurance did a disservice to President Reagan, and his high-flown rhetoric only underlined the lack of information on the issue he touched upon. To begin with, the President called the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe a Soviet initiative put forward during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the president of Finland, Mauno Koivisto. In the meantime, it is common knowledge that this proposal was made as far back as 20 years ago by the then President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, and has won extensive support since then.

As for the Soviet Union, it has expressed readiness to take practical steps to contribute to establishing a nuclear-free zone and honor its status. It has also made known its readiness to discuss with the countries concerned the question of giving nuclear-free statue to the Baltic Sea region.

It has become traditional with President Reagan to take liberties with facts and plainly distort well-known international documents in his speeches.

In keeping with this tradition, the President alleged this time that the Soviets describe a nuclear-free zone as a place where no nuclear weapons will be deployed, whereas the kind of nuclear zones that we want in the world, he said, are zones where nuclear weapons will not be landing and exploding.

But from any international law textbook it's clear that an agreement on a nuclear-free zone envisages a commitment by the nuclear states neither to use nuclear weapons nor to threaten using them against the countries belonging to that zone.

Of course, when the U.S. President mistakes Bolivia for Brazil he just makes himself a laughing stock, but when he denies millions of people the right to live out of the danger of nuclear destruction, this is dreadful already. Demonstrating a staggering contempt for this right, the Washington administration not only ignores the demands to turn the north of Europe into a nuclear-free zone, but also refuses to discuss this idea applicably to other regions of the world. All it can offer the nations populating these regions is readiness to resort any time to armed forces up to the use of nuclear weapons to protect what it regards as U.S. vital interests.

The prospect of a nuclear war and total destruction was the gift President Reagan found it proper to present the north European nations with on 14 June, which he proclaimed, without asking anyone, the day of solidarity with the Baltic peoples.

Baltic Day 'Meaningless'

LD150205 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] So now 14 June is Baltic Freedom Day, so declared by President Ronald Reagan. So, what else is new? I mean we've come full circle, if you know what I mean, but just in case you don't, let me take you back nearly a quarter of a century.

The year is 1959 and the president is Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was elected to the chant "I like Ike." Acting on a joint resolution of the United States Congress, Eisenhower signed the so-called Captive Nations' Week Declaration. He did this on 17 July and designated the third week of July Captive Nations' Week.

You want to know just what countries figured on that list? Well, here they are, in alphabetic order: Albania, Bulgaria, the Chinese People's Republic -- referred to there as Mainland China -- Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic -- called East Germany in the declaration -- Hungary, the Korean Democratic People's Republic -- North Korea, naturally -- Poland, Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- North Vietnam, if you please. So all of those countries were considered captive nations. Of course, this was before diplomatic ping-pong and the China card had begun to be played. It was also before a captive nation was bombed and blasted by a free nation about 100 times richer and more powerful than it was, but the captive nation nevertheless won anyway, causing no small measure of trauma to the free nation. But that's a secondary fact.

The list included a whole bunch of other captive nations: Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, all of Soviet Central Asia -- called Turkestan in the declaration, but actually consisting of four republics. Also the Ukraine and its Transcarpathian part and Tibet -- probably meaning Mongolia. Finally, something called Kozakia -- and if anybody knows what that is, please inform me because it beats me.

For some reason Belorussia, another of the 15 Soviet republics, never made the list. Neither did the RSFSR, that is, Russia proper. Such discrimination is a downright outrage! Oh, I forgot to say that the three Baltic republics -- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania -- were on the list. And so, ever since then the third week of July is Captive Nations' Week in America, which is why I say that President Reagan's Baltic Freedom Day is nothing new. What's more, it lacks the scope and imagination of the Eisenhower declaration. It's really too bad that the U.S. President lacks imagination. Worse, though, he lacks knowledge. Had he been aware of the simple facts I doubt he would have put his signature to the Baltic Freedom Day caper.

What's that? Well, that all three Baltic republics had socialist revolutions of their own and established independent soviet governments way back in 1918. That later these governments were destroyed in a bloodbath involving local counterrevolution and foreign military contingents. That after 20 years the people of those republics rose up again and again put a government of soviets, or councils, into power, and that these governments, having been so instructed by the majority of their people, applied to the USSR Supreme Soviet for admission to the Soviet Union. Those facts are well documented, and I repeat: Had President Reagan been aware of them, he would never have done what he just did, for what he did is indeed a totally meaningless gesture, something which, as we know, he is very much against and would never indulge in

REAGAN SAID CAMPAIGNING FOR MORE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD142340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Kukharenko reports: On the eve of the resumption of the debates in Congress on the military budget, the White House has brought massive influence to bear on the legislators with the aim of obtaining approval for an increase in allocations to preparations for chemical warfare. The pressure campaign is led by President Reagan himself. In a message to Congressman E. Bethune, he stressed that he regards the manufacture of chemical weapons as a "critically important program in the field of defense." According to a WASHINGTON POST report, the administration's lobby has also been actively joined by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who undertook personally to call up influential congressmen, persuading them that the widescale manufacture of nerve agents is "extremely necessary."

Under the U.S. program of "chemical rearmament" proclaimed by the Reagan administration, it is planned to start serial production of new binary ammunition filled with lethal nerve agents as early as 1984. For their manufacture, $158.7 million are requested under the budget for fiscal 1984. But in the coming 5 years the administration plans to spend up to $10 billion on the development and manufacture of chemical weapons. Even now 150,000 tons of combat toxins are concentrated in American arsenals. Three million shells, mines, and aerial bombs with lethal contents are kept at 10 bases in the United States and also on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific and at American bases in the FRG.

WEINBERGER CALL FOR 'MILITARY SUPREMACY' SCORED

LD132029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0528 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun (TASS) -- Speaking on television, C. Weinberger, the defense secretary, called for the pursuit of a course towards the unconditional military supremacy of the United States over the USSR and for the further development of the nuclear arms race.

Completely ignoring or deliberately distorting the facts, Weinberger asserted that Washington was lowering the level of military expenditure by approximately 20 percent per year. The extent to which Weinberger's words depart from reality is clear from the following fact alone: the administration requested the record sum of $280.5 billion for the Pentagon in fiscal 1984 alone. This is $35 billion dollars more than in the current fiscal year. The general program of "rearming America" being followed by the White House will cost the U.S. taxpayer $1.6 trillion over a 5-year period.

USIA SAID 'HOTBED OF NEPOTISM, FAVORITISM'

LD101617 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- The United States Information Agency (USIA) is a hotbed of nepotism and favouritism in the Reagan administration. This has been indirectly admitted by the USIA Director Charles Wick himself, who sent a letter to Senator Edward Zorinsky (Democrat, Nebraska). The senator demanded a careful investigation into facts of Washington leading officials placing their relatives and acquaintances in the USIA.

People remember the wide repercussions of the scandal over the work in the agency of Weinberger the junior, the son of the present U.S. defense secretary, who recently received a big salary increase despite his poor performance on the job. In his letter Charles Wick was forced to admit that Weinberger the junior's salary increase "was totally unwarranted". The USIA director hastened to put the blame for this on his deputy, Gilbert Robinson, who is alleged to have signed all the necessary documents.

Finding themselves in the centre of a loud scandal, involving charges of flagrant cases of nepotism and favouritism, Robinson and Weinberger the junior recently had to leave the agency.

According to U.S. press reports, the present White House team, acting through USIA Director Charles Wick, who is President Reagan's bosom friend, placed in well-paid jobs in the agency at least 150 relatives, friends and acquaintances. These include, for instance, children of the present national security adviser William Clark, former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and former director of the "Voice of America" James Conkling.

Incidentally, Washington's high-ranking officials do not limit themselves to this. According to the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, R. Weinberger, nephew of the defence secretary, was appointed director of the Economic Development Affairs Department of the State of California. In the words of the newspaper, he joined other relatives of politicians holding well-paid jobs in the state of the present White House incumbent.

PRAVDA ON JAPAN'S TIES WITH U.S. MILITARISM

PM101506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by V. Afanasyev under the rubric: "Japan Today": "Dangerous Preparations"]

[Text] Nagasaki -- We are on South Mountain, in a park situated on the picturesque shore of the bay. We are standing near the house where, tradition has it, the legendary Cho-Cho-San lived. On the left, very near, is the sea, where she awaited the American who had cruelly deceived her. On the right, far off, is the black granite obelisk marking the epicenter of the atomic explosion caused by the U.S. military on 9 August 1945.

Two tragedies of very different dimensions. One was the tragedy of a sweet, loving woman killed by a treacherous foreigner. The other was a vast, unparalleled tragedy for the big city, 75,000 of whose inhabitants were killed by an atom bomb bearing the label "made in the U.S.A." The memorial Park of Peace with the International Cultural Center building, designed by the architect T. Sato, and the impressive and highly original, symbolic peace monument by the sculptor (K. Seybo) are reminders of this great tragedy. Further reminders are the atomic victims who are still dying and the multitude of living people severely affected by radiation. It is not only the victims who are suffering, but also their children and their children's children.

The question is: Has Japan learned anything as a result of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedy?

It seems to us that it has not. Of course, we are not talking about the Japanese people, who are still plagued by memories of those terrible nuclear days, a people intent on ensuring that Hiroshima and Nagasaki are never repeated.

Yes, the Japanese people want peace. But unfortunately, the country's policy is determined the strong of this world, those who are in power. And they have with them generals and colonels who were beaten in World War II and who are thirsting for revenge, endeavoring to kindle the samurai spirit in Japanese, especially young Japanese. And you find these youths, these thugs clad in black, cruising around the streets of Tokyo and other Japanese cities in black buses from morning till night with high-power loudspeakers (also black) blaring out deafening appeals to passers-by for the return of the "northern territories" and a review of the Constitution's antiwar articles, and demanding access to nuclear weapons, and so forth. And all that beneath the banner of the "Soviet threat."

On this occasion we have come to Japan at a time when Soviet-Japanese relations are not at their best. And this is certainly not the Soviet side's fault.

The anti-Soviet ballyhoo, the cock-and-bull stories about the "Soviet threat," and attempts to rewrite history, justify the Japanese militarists' crimes and redraw the postwar map of the world -- this is what we encountered here. The problem of the "northern territories" is being blown up out of all proportion. Japan Defense Agency chief K. Tanikawa even decided to inspect four islands in the Kurile chain. By what right, one wonders? Japan has no such right.

In 1980 a book was published here by (Yosimutsu Koriyama), then professor at Kagoshima University and now deceased. The book was called "A Study of the History of Japanese-Russian Relations at the End of the Tokugawa Era." It convincingly shows that in the early 18th century the Russians began to gradually incorporate the Kurile Islands in Russia.

Not only the northern but also the southern Kurile (including the islands of Kunashiri and Iturup). The indigenous population of these islands became Russian citizens back in 1778, 20 years before Japan took the unwarranted step of including them among its possessions.

And was it not Japan which in 1951 signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty containing an article stating that Japan renounces all rights and claims to the Kurile Islands?

As for the Soviet Union, it has repeatedly stated that it unswervingly abides by the principle of the inviolability of postwar frontiers. And this means that we and Japan have no "territorial" problems. This problem is being blown up at the behest of those who are allergic to friendship and good-neighborly relations between our peoples.

And it is those same reactionary, revanchist circles who are building up the "Soviet threat" myth. Most Japanese do not believe in this "threat," as clearly evidenced by the reaction of the Japanese press to the "Defense White Paper" for 1982, which is blantantly anti-Soviet and which has the "Soviet threat" idea as its leitmotiv. There is no evidence at all of this threat. The Japanese press has described the "White Paper" as blatant militarist propaganda.

"Garbled figures. The data on the USSR's military might are much higher even than the Pentagon's figures" (MAINICHI DAILY NEWS).

"Overt support for the U.S. global anti-Soviet strategy" (ASAHI). "Blatant lies, lies about Soviet military superiority, about the 'Soviet threat' and about the defensive nature of Japan's treaty with the United States" (AKAHATA).

Different papers, but the same idea: There is no "Soviet threat." The Japanese ruling circles want to lash Japan to the anti-Soviet, militarist chariot of the United States and NATO.

Facts? There are more than enough. There are 119 U.S. bases and military facilities in Japan with around 50,000 U.S. soldiers stationed on them.

Some 50 U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will be landing at the Misawa base (Honshu). Neither Japan nor the United States conceals the fact that the F-16's are capable of hitting Vladivostok, which is only 800 km from Misawa.

In an interview for the paper ASAHI EVENING NEWS, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger unequivocally stated that sea-based Tomahawk cruise missiles have already been deployed in the Far East and they will be fitted with nuclear warheads in 1984. The missiles are intended for ships calling at Japanese ports.

But this does not accord with the three nonnuclear principles declared by Japan -- not to produce, not to possess, and not to import nuclear weapons. The nuclear restrictions are already being infringed: Japanese ports are regularly being visited by U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. Recently, the notorious nuclear weapons magazine, the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise," again dropped anchor in the Japanese port of Sasebo and this summer the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the modernized battleship "New Jersey," with Tomahawks on board, will be mooring there.

In January Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda announced that Japan had agreed to place at the disposal of the United States all the military technology it had. Yet there is legislation in Japan banning the export of weapons. But, as we can see, the Natoites' Japanese followers are a law unto themselves. Japan is ready to embark on the joint development and production of weapons with the United States, as is customary in NATO.

The Americans are demanding that Japan perform the role of gendarme and champion of U.S. interests in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. And there are people here prepared to perform the gendarme function to protect not so much their own as U.S. interests in an area extending 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast. The Japanese people and other peoples in the region are exceedingly worried about this militarist venture.

Japan is arming at an accelerated rate. The country's military budget is growing constantly and more and more military programs are being hatched and implemented. In the last fiscal year Japanese military expenditures increased by 7.75 percent compared with the previous year. This year the Japanese military department will get over 2.7 trillion yen, which is 6.5 percent more than last year ($1 equals more than 230 yen). This is a postwar record.

The military program for 1983-87 allocates around 4.4 trillion yen for the acquisition of military equipment. The plan is to obtain 150 F-15 fighers, 75 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, 15 submarines and 60 surface ships and other weapons.

Japan has so far kept official military expenditures to within one percent of the GNP. But the size of this one percent is rapidly increasing. Since 1962 it has increased 20 times over. Whereas in 1962 some $600 million were spent, expenditures now exceed $11.5 bilion. And if you include other military expenditures (coastal defense, servicemen's pensions and so forth), the figure rises to nearly $20 billion -- as much as Britain or France allocates for military purposes. This is what the apparently modest one percent looks like.

It means more social hardship for the Japanese people, less expenditure on working people's needs, higher unemployment and less purchasing power for the population.

The advocaters of the revival of militarism in Japan are pinning great hopes on the present Premier Y. Nakasone. It was he who, speaking in Washington, declared his intention to turn the country into the U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and to "block the straits." In his brief period as premier he has already done a lot to tie Japan more tightly to the U.S. and NATO war chariot.

As the recent conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers in Williamsburg showed, Japan is becoming directly involved in purely NATO affairs. At his meeting with Reagan during the conference Nakasone made a point of stressing the need to comprehensively strengthen military cooperation between the United States and Japan.

Reporting the U.S. President's talks with the Japanese prime minister, the Japanese communists' newspaper AKAHATA noted that they were characterized by Japan's further involvement in the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy and support for the U.S. presence in Asia.

The above facts convincingly show that one should be talking not about the "Soviet threat" to Japan, but about its dangerous military preparations, about its being drawn into the orbit of the aggressive anti-Soviet aspirations of the United States and NATO.

The Japanese people are protesting against the war danger, against the militarization and Natoization of the country. On 21 October, the traditional day of national anti-war actions, around 500,000 peace supporters came out onto the streets of Japanese cities.

More and more organizations are appearing, advocating peace and opposing the arms race.

PRAVDA has already written about the "Ten Feet Movement." We met with (T. Ivakura), who initiated the movement. It was he who urged the Japanese people to collect money to buy from the Americans the 85,000 feet of film which U.S. Air Force cameramen shot in Hiroshima and Nagasaki that ominous August of 1945. Everyone contributing 3,000 yen (about 10 rubles) bought 10 feet of film. Hence the name of the movement. The film was bought up. Two documentaries have already been made -- "The Lost Generation," directed by (Y. Tatibana), and "The Prophecy," directed by (S. Kani). These movies have been dubbed in a number of languages and shown in many countries.

(Ivakura) showed us the chilling movies, movies which arouse anger and loathing toward those who committed this wicked crime against man and mankind. But it is not only horror that these movies inspire. They are prompting people to struggle against the nuclear menace for which the Pantagon is hatching plans. It is no accident that the "Ten Feet Movement" now has, according to (Ivakura), over 500,000 members and its membership is rapidly growing.

We met with many people in Japan and the discussion invariably centered on questions of peace, the need to improve Soviet-Japanese relations and develop economic, cultural, and other relations. This was discussed by N. Hanamura, vice president of the Keidanren, and S. Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry, who recently visited the USSR at the head of a most impressive delegation of Japanese businessmen (252 of them).

Until recently our economic and trade relations with Japan had been developing pretty successfully. Suffice it to say that in 1981 trade reached the record level of R3,029,500,000. But in the last two years these relations have deteriorated, chiefly because Japan followed the U.S. policy of eonomic sanctions against the USSR. As a result, Japan, which had been our second biggest trading partner among the developed capitalist countries, has now slumped to fifth place. To the chagrin of Japanese business circles, their place has been taken by West European competitors. This was the case with the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit and some other projects.

Contrary to the interests of the Japanese people, the Japanese Government intends to continue its discriminatory policy in the sphere of trade with the USSR. In the very near future, existing restrictions on exports of high technology will be tightened.

As for the Soviet Union, it is still prepared to expand and deepen economic relations with Japan. All the prerequisites exist for this. We are close neighbors. We are not competing on world markets. Our economies complement and enrich one another. And, finally, our countries possess mighty economic and scientific technical potentials which can provide the USSR and Japan with many useful and essential items. So why not exploit these opportunities? We repeat: The Soviet Union is ready to do this, as it is to strengthen good-neighborly relations in other spheres and for joint efforts to ease tension in the Far East and in the world as a whole.

IZVESTIYA WELCOMES SRV-PHILIPPINES TALKS

PM150900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Dialogue, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] Manila -- "The meetings which have taken place are like rain after a drought," was how Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach described the importance of the talks with the Philippine leaders which have just ended in Manila. "Peace and Cooperation" -- this theme was the focus of attention of the Philippine-Vietnamese talks. Commenting on their results, local observers note that the Philippine side responded positively to the message from SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong which the SRV foreign minister presented to Philippine President F. Marcos. The message reaffirmed socialist Vietnam's desire for the peaceful solution of all vexed issues existing between the states of the region and its readiness to develop cooperation with the ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

During the meetings which took place, Vietnam and the Philippines stressed the need to conduct dialogue on all unresolved problems. Both sides stated that they are united by the desire to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The importance of the visit, Philippine Foreign Mininster C. Romulo noted, consists in the fact that agreement has been reached on holding permanent dialogue, which can produce fruitful results for the cause of peace and security in the region. The present meeting will be followed by others -- that is the opinion of those taking part in the talks.

The setting up of dialogue and the development of contacts between Vietnam and the other Indochina states and the ASEAN countries are proceeding under complex conditions. They are being opposed by the United States, which has steered a course toward the aggravation of the situation in the region, is provoking conflicts on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and is seeking to push ASEAN onto the path of antagonism with the Indochina countries. Washington is building up arms deliveries to Thailand and strengthening the military establishments and bases used during the aggression against the Indochina peoples. Gangs of the Khmer reaction are helping the United States to maintain seats of confrontation in the region.

In this situation, fraught with the danger of the aggravation of conflict, the Indochina states are consistently and persistently pursuing their peace-loving policy with a view to settling all vexing questions in relations between the countries of the region on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The peace and stability of Southeast Asia, a constructive approach toward existing problems, the establishment of mutually advantageous relations, and an atmosphere of good-neighborliness are necessary to the Indochina and ASEAN countries for the successful solution of tasks of economic development. This can be achieved only through dialogue, not by roaming the dangerous impasses of confrontation.

PHILIPPINES NEED TO RESOLVE ECONOMIC 'BONDAGE'

PM141354 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Tokyo correspondent M. Yefimov under the rubric "A Point on the Globe": "The Country of Thousands of Islands"]

[Excerpts] Our mail contains quite a few letters in which readers ask for information about some state or city or another.

Among them are also questions about Manila, capital of the Philippines. The Tokyo correspondent of APN and SOVETSKSYA ROSSIYA, who has visited the country of 7,000 islands, answers the readers.

Manila-Tokyo -- The history of the Philippines consists of centuries-long annals of struggle for national liberation. Early in the 16th century the indefatigable Magellan opened up these islands for the Europeans. They soon came here bearing the cross and the sword. The three centuries of Spanish domination here were replaced by prolonged mastery by the Americans. Then came the bloody years of Japanese occupation, and finally the Philippine people proclaimed their independence. But even today, this beautiful country is filled with imperialist predators.

Here is what I was told by Jose Rono, deputy prime minister and general secretary of the ruling party: "The main problem facing the Philippines is its rather heavy dependence on developed capitalist countries, mainly the United States and Japan. This enables them to exert strong pressure upon us and to threaten us with all kinds of economic sanctions. Our goal is to free ourselves of this bondage. For this we need, on the one hand, to seek new trading partners, including the socialist countries, and on the other hand to develop our own industrial base. We need not only to import raw materials, but also to learn to process them ourselves." Such a course encounters fierce opposition from the leaders of the capitalist world. They have no desire to let the Philippine fish, which supplies them with raw materials which they lack, escape from their nets. For them the Philippines is an exceptionally rich storehouse and a military and strategic base.

Frankly speaking, people in this faraway country know little about the Soviet Union. Not surprising. As J. Rono said, "for many decades Western propaganda has impressed upon us the idea that the Russians are monsters. Today, we are gradually losing this misconception. Relations between our countries are developing more favorably and we value this very much."

But there are also opponents of Soviet-Philippine relations. These are the very same forces which, following the U.S. lead, talk profusely about the mythical "Soviet threat". If we are to speak about the real threat to the Philippines, it was described by former Senator J. (Diokno), well known political figure in the country: "We are threatened by the U.S. military bases." The country of 7,000 islands now lives in hope. The number of problems it is trying to resolve is considerable. But the people, in bondage to the West for many years, are seeking a way out.

MARCHUK, SRV COUNTERPART DISCUSS SCIENCE EFFORTS

PM131133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Examined"]

[Text] On 7 June G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Dang Huu, chairman of the SRV State Commission for Science and Technology. Questions of further developing USSR-SRV scientific and technical cooperation were examined.

KOMMUNIST, NOWE DROGI 'TO CONTINUE COOPERATION'

WA151610 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of NOWE DROGI, a delegation representing KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Poland from the end of May to the beginning of June. The Soviet delegation was headed by Yuriy Malchanov, Collegium member and director of the Foreign Section. The delegation visited Warsaw, Krakow, and Oswiecim and became acquainted with selected problems concerning the domestic situation and foreign policy of the PPR, the activity of the PZPR, and the role of NOWE DROGI. Members of the delegation held talks in the PZPR Central Committee with Wladyslaw Lorance, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, and Jerzy Slabicki, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department. The KOMMUNIST delegation was shown the most important theoretical and practical problems of international cooperation by the PPR during a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the management of the Polish Institute of International Affairs. The delegation held talks with the editorial board of NOWE DROGI with the participation of editor-in-chief Stanislaw Wronski. As a result of these talks, it was decided to continue cooperation between the two editorial boards and to continue the exchange of editors, publications, and materials.

USSR, POLISH JOURNALISTS UNIONS SIGN PROTOCOL

PM101030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jun (TASS) -- A protocol on cooperation between the Polish and USSR Unions of Journalists for 1983 has been signed here. The document envisages a further deepening of bilateral cooperation and the holding of symposiums, seminars, and meetings.

REPORTAGE ON OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO GDR

Abrasimov on Detente

LD132113 Hamburg DPA in German 2013 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 13 Jun (DPA) -- The outgoing Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, anticipates in the foreseeable future a "peaceful and tranquil coexistence of the two parts of what was formerly greater Berlin." In the ARD broadcast "Contrasts," he said on Monday evening that he thought the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement brought considerable tranquility to central Europe.

Abrasimov also believed that the agreement had provided impetus for detente. The latter had lasted many years, but then some politicians ceased using the word detente. The ambassador stressed that the governments of the USSR, the GDR and other Warsaw Pact countries "and I should also mention the governing mayor [of Berlin] Weizsaecker," Abrasimov added, did in fact try to ensure that detente existed in the center of Europe. Changes in Europe, among which he numbered the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic, could not leave the Quadripartite Agreement untouched.

West Berlin Banquet

AU101140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 83 p 5

[ADN report: "Meeting Abrasimov - Weizsaecker"]

[Text] Berlin-West (ADN) -- West Berlin Major R. Weizsaecker gave a banquet in honor of P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, on the

occasion of his forthcoming departure to the Soviet Union in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the State Committee for Tourism of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In his speech, R. Weizsaecker valued the Soviet ambassador's contribution to bringing about the four power agreement on Berlin (West) and his activity of many years for the implementation in practice of the provisions of the agreement and for developing the city's relations with the Soviet Union. R. Weizsaecker congratulated the ambassador on his appointment to the new responsible function of a government member.

In his reply, the Soviet ambassador expressed his satisfaction with the frank and constructive nature of the meetings with R. Weizsaecker in his capacity as West Berlin Mayor. P.A. Abrasimov underscored that throughout his entire activity as USSR ambassador to the GDR he attached important significance to ensuring a normal and quiet situation in and around West Berlin, to the consistent observance of the principles and provisions incorporated in the four power agreement in the interest of the residents of the city and of preserving peace and security on the European Continent.

The Soviet ambassador expressed the expectation that the effectiveness of the key provisions of the agreement which have proved their value in practice in the past 12 years, and are vitally important to the West Berlin residents, will not be exposed to unjustified strains in the future either.

USSR, CSSR COOPERATE ON NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

PM150948 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[A. Polekhin "Commentary": "Key Direction"]

[Text] A meeting of USSR and CSSR Government representatives has been held in Prague. It was devoted to the implementation of the program of cooperation between the two countries in the development of the nuclear power industry in the CSSR through 1990. It examined questions of the construction of AES installations scheduled for commissioning in Jaslovce-Bohunice, progress in building nuclear power stations in Dukovany and Mochovce, and the design and production of equipment for the AES in Temelin, where Czechoslovak-produced 1-gigawatt units will be installed for the first time.

The meetings of government representatives to discuss the development of the nuclear power industry, have become traditional within the framework of the broad cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Held in our state capitals in turn, the meetings help to resolve effectively questions of the accelerated introduction into the national economy of such reliable sources of power as nuclear power stations. The USSR and the CSSR are the leading countries in this sphere and they supply the main reactor units, steam separators, steam generators, and other equipment to the other socialist community states. Major associations such as the Izor Plant, Atommash and V.I. Lenin Skoda have successfully assimilated advanced technology and are introducing it in the production of the most complex assemblies. All this work is being carried out on the basis of the great experience of Soviet scientists and production workers, who are pioneers in the use of peaceful nuclear energy. And while today, Skoda is producing 440-megawatt reactors on the basis of Soviet documentation, soon 1-gigawatt units will appear on the production line.

This "change of scenery" is necessary. Fraternal Czechoslovakia is developing the nuclear power industry intensively.

AES units in Jaslovce-Bohunice are already in operation. They, incidentally, have generated 16 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 3 years and made it possible for the republic to save 17.5 million tons of brown coal. The creation of new capacities is next. The Dukovany AES, in southern Moravia, where four 440-megawatt units will operate, will soon produce its first current. The power stations in Mochovce and Temelin will follow these.

At the same time, active training of AES specialists has been developed in the republic. Engineering and technical workers, teachers at higher educational institutions, and employees of scientific research institutes are being involved in resolving this topical issue. In the next few years over 2,500 people will receive the necessary knowledge on special courses and take their places at AES control panels. But these will not be ordinary, traditional panels. Automated control systems will assume a large part of the "worry" of directing the technological processes of the nuclear power stations. The USSR and CSSR have already had considerable successes in creating such complexes.

MACEDONIA'S STAVREV, DELEGATION VISIT USSR

Rashidov, 'Culture Days'

LD062357 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Culture Days of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia have begun in Soviet Uzbekistan. Our Tashkent correspondent reports on the beginning of these days. The Macedonian delegation led by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Assembly's Executive Council, was today received by Sharafa Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Rashidov told the guests about the republic's great achievements in economic and cultural development. Comrade Stavrev, who spoke next, cordially thanked the republican leadership for the hospitality and cordiality with which the members of the delegation were received. He expressed the conviction that the cultural days would contribute to the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. This morning members of the Macedonian delegation placed flowers at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's monument and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They acquainted themselves with Tashkent, sister city of Skoplje, toured the districts of the Uzbek capital, newly rebuilt following the earthquake in 1966.

Arkhipov, 'Cooperation'

LD100229 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 9 (TANJUG) -- At today's meeting between the Soviet vice-premier Ivan Arkhipov and the premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Dragoljub Stavrev, in Moscow, a particular attention was devoted to the economic and cultural cooperation between Macedonia and Uzbekistan within the frameworks of the general Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Arkhipov, who is also chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Yugoslav governmental committee for economic cooperation, and Stavrev discussed the possibility to increase Macedonia's participation in exchanges and economic relations between the two countries. In this sense Stavrev referred to agriculture, food industry and food exports, as well as to the textile industry. The talks also covered the field of energy, shipments of equipments and new forms of cooperation in these fields.

'ARAFAT SAYS FATAH DIFFERENCES OVERCOME

LD151818 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait June 15 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has toured a number of Arab countries. During the trip he discussed with the leaders of these states the explosive situation in Lebanon, and in the Middle East as a whole, which formed as a result of the stepping up of military preparations by Israel, as well as methods to counter the intrigues of the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at undermining the Palestinian resistance movement.

Touching upon the results of this trip in an interview with Arab journalists, Yasir 'Arafat said that Israel had concentrated five divisions in the Al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon. In the existing situation the Palestinian military formations are in a state of combat readiness in order to repulse any military provocations. He said that the PLO actively supports Lebanese patriots who are putting up courageous resistance to the Israeli invaders.

Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that the PLO was fiercely attacked by the imperialist, reactionary, and Zionist circles. The attacks were intensified after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He stressed the need for the unity of Palestinian ranks and underlined that the differences on separate questions in the Fatah organization had been overcome. The Palestinian revolution is strong, and the struggle for the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, will be continued, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed.

U.S., ISRAEL SAID EVADING A LEBANESE SOLUTION

LD142006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign information agencies report new provocative acts by the Israeli military clique which occupies Lebanese territory. Last night the troops of the interventionists, concentrated in the Al-Biqa' Valley, opened up heavy artillery fire against the Syrian subunits positioned there in accordance with the Arab League mandate. The occupants are stepping up mass terror against the peaceful Arab population in southern Lebanon.

Here is a commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer: Tension in Lebanon and surrounding areas is growing. Today no one has any doubts whatsoever about who bears the responsibility for this dangerous development: It is Israel and the United States. Facts show time and again that the so-called Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement which was imposed on Lebanon with the active participation of Washington in a situation in which the Israeli artillery is targeted on Beirut -- an agreement that continues the Camp David anti-Arab course -- has not only failed to resolve the problems that arose as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, but has intensified and aggravated them even more. Incidentally, it could not have been otherwise. After all, this enslaving agreement we are talking about is openly anti-Arab. It legalizes Israeli control over Lebanon and endangers Syria's security. The thunder of the Israeli artillery shells exploding in the Al-Biqa' Valley confirms that this danger is growing. The United States and Israel are doing everything to evade a solution to the central problem of the Near East conflict: the problem of Palestinian self-determination. But it is more obvious that the Palestinian people will never be reconciled to being deprived of their right to a homeland. Here is what is noteworthy and characteristic: The more open Washington's attempts to set up an unchallengeable American-Israeli mastery in Lebanon, the more resolute and active the opposition to these expansionist plans and actions of both the Arab public and the international public at large becomes.

The Lebanese patriots continue to rain blow upon blow against the Israeli interventionists in the occupied territory. A demand for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories they occupy is contained in resolutions passed at the 19th session of theheads of states and governments of the OAU member countries which has just ended in Addis Ababa. Put an end to the Zionist yoke in Lebanon -- this is the demand of all who are interested in a genuine and equitable solution in the Near East.

ISRAELI CP ISSUES RESOLUTION ON LEBANON

LD142353 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Rome, June 14 TASS -- According to reports coming in, a regular plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel has taken place and adopted a political resolution.

The document says that the criminal aggression against Lebanon has caused untold suffering to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and also to the Israelis. The demands for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invasion force from Lebanon, and for ensuring the inviolability of the Lebanese-Israeli border by a UN force, are becoming even more insistent in Israel. The Israeli public, the resolution notes, is growing increasingly convinced that the Communist Party of Israel and the Democratic Front of Peace and Equality, uniting representatives of the progressive forces of the country, including the communists, are the most consistent opponents of the illegitimate occupation of Lebanon. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stressed that the agreement imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel was aimed not at ensuring the sovereignty and security of that Arab country or at the withdrawal of invading troops from its territory. That document was further subverting peace in the region and leading to the escalation of constant U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

The Central Committee pointed out that the Palestinian problem could not be resolved by force. The way to its solution lies through the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state side by side with Israel, the withdrawal of Israli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967, and the establishment of genuine peace between Israel and the Arabs. The plenary meeting denounced the threats of the Begin government and the Reagan administration to Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. The resolution notes that preparations for war against Syria have been intensified since that country refused to bow to Israeli-American diktat and continued to strengthen its comprehensive relations with the USSR. The Central Committee stressed that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to prevent another war in the Middle East and to establish a just peace for the good of all the peoples in that region. The resolution notes that the Israeli communists are resolutely opposed to the Begin government's intention to annex the occupied Arab lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by the large-scale confiscation of land, the establishment of paramilitary settlements, and enhanced repressions against the Palestinians.

The plenary meeting stressed that the policies the Begin government, meeting the interests of financial capital and the military-industrial complex and harmful to the working people of the country, had aggravated Israel's socio-economic crisis.

MOSCOW HAILS MAGHREB'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES

LD142326 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Commentary by Nikolay Andreyev: "For Peace in the Arab Maghreb"]

[Text] Commentators unanimously believe that the OAU summit which recently ended in Addis Ababa can become in important step forward on the road to resolving the Western Sahara issue and bring peace to the Arab Maghreb.

It should be noted that the resolutions to hold political talks and organize a referendum among the inhabitants of the Western Sahara in the next 6 months are in line with the resolutions earlier taken by the United Nations and the OAU, and also with the hopes and aspirations of all the peace-loving forces in the world. It should also be noted that the Arab Maghreb countries embarked on big preparatory actions on the eve of the OAU session. The heads of Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania met. The president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic met this king of Morocco. It was noted during these meetings that all states were interested in restoring peace and stability and in improving the situation in the Arab Maghreb as soon as possible. The signing of the treaty of fraternity and cordiality between Tunisia and Algeria is considered to be an important step on the path of consolidating the unity of the North African countries. The document notes that one of the main aims of this treaty is to strengthen solidarity between the two fraternal and the peace, stability, and security of the greater Maghreb, and also to promote positive good-neighborliness and fraternal cooperation and unify efforts so as to consolidate justice, peace, and security in the whole world. It also seeks to resolve all disputed matters by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

The new positive trends that have been mastered in relations among the countries of the Arab Maghreb conform with the interests of the two countries of this and other regions. It is common knowledge that the United States and some of its NATO partners actively exploited the tense situation in the region arising from the question of the Western Sahara so as to expand their military presence. The Soviet Union, members of the socialist community, and peace-loving forces in the other countries, have struggled and continue to struggle to disarm the Mediterranean and to turn it into a non-nuclear zone, a zone of international peace and cooperation. The imperialist circles, on the other hand, are trying to surround this region with a network of new military bases and to station part of the Rapid Deployment Force there. To put it briefly, these forces are trying to turn the Mediterranean zone into a bridgehead for aggression on any state whose policy runs counter to Washington's vital interests. The imperialist forces are fanning the situation. In addition to creating [word indistinct] situations and stirring up differences among the countries of the Arab Maghreb, they are also engaged in direct military intimidation and are carrying out military maneuvers in the Mediterranean, where operatons are being coordinated to land forces in one of the countries of the region. In light of these events, the unification of the efforts of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, to undermine the intrigues of imperialism and reaction is in line with the interests of all the forces struggling for the consolidation of peace, security, and independence. There is no doubt that such a unity will consolidate the common positions of the Arab countries which are struggling to liquidate the effects of the Israeli aggression, to find a just solution to the Palestine issue, and to foil the intrigues of the U.S.-Israeli alliance in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union has always had good and cordial relations with all the countries of the Arab Maghreb on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs. Furthermore, the Soviet Union wants peace and stability to prevail in the Arab Maghreb. The Soviet Union has, in this respect, firmly supported the efforts of international organizations and those of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb seeking to settle disputed issues in a political manner, taking into consideration the interests of all parties, including those of the people of the Western Sahara. It is natural that the recommendation of the recent OAU session to resolve the Western Sahara issue politically have been the subject of interest for Soviet citizens.

PRAVDA HITS DISPATCH OF U.S. ADVISERS TO HONDURAS

PM140937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Obsession"]

[Text] Washington has taken new provocative action which is highly dangerous for the peoples of Central America. As a Pentagon spokesman recently stated, an extra 120 American military advisers will soon be dispatched to Honduras. They will reinforce the contingent of "specialists" composed of "Green Berets" and "counterinsurgency warfare" experts who are already there. Thus their numerical strength will approach 300. This is only what the Pentagon officially acknowledges. In addition, there are now about 200 CIA staffers operating in Honduras who direct the operations of detachments of Somoza followers against Nicaragua.

The Pentagon has stated that the new group of advisers will train... Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras. This is no slip of the tongue. Cutthroats from El Salvador, Guatemala, and "other countries" (read -- Somoza followers) will be trained using money from American sources in a new "regional" camp situated on Honduras' Pacific shoreline, and from these, "rapid deployment" units will be formed. It is not difficult to see that it is a question of increasing U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Central America. Judging by all accounts, the Pentagon plans to create on Honduran territory, but under its own aegis, a kind of multinational "strike force" against Nicaragua and the guerrillas of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Nor is it accidental that Washington strategists are shifting to Honduras the center of gravity of their gendarme course in Central America. It is there that the headquarters are situated of the Somoza followers and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who are operating on CIA instructions and are being openly helped by the local military. It is from Honduras that the most concentrated and most aggressive sorties against Nicaragua are being mounted.

One cannot fail to notice that Washington took the decision to dispatch the new group of servicemen to Honduras immediately after the conclusion of the conference of nine Latin American countries devoted to the search for ways for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America. The Reagan administration's actions in this connection cannot be considered as other than its reply to the Latin American countries' attempts to resolve their internal and regional affairs independently without American trusteeship.

Having intensified its interference in the Central American countries' internal affairs, Washington is urging them into the quagmire of armed adventures against Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the United States itself is becoming increasingly drawn into this quagmire. The recent plenum of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee records in a statement: "The Reagan administration is obsessed with wild plans to destroy socialism and reverse the process of national liberation in developing countries." This is an obsession which is extremely dangerous for the fate of world peace.

STONE'S C.A. MISSION SAID ILL-INTENTIONED

LD141653 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Richard Stone, a special envoy of the Washington Administration, has toured several Central American countries. Leonid Levchenko has this comment:

The session [as heard] with which the White House envoy came to the troublesome area is not well-intentioned.

As soon as he appeared in El Salvador the Washington-supported army of the ruling regime, led by American military advisers, staged anothermassacre of defenseless people in the region where the Farabundo Marti National Liberation fighters are operating. At the time when Richard Stone was exchanging handshakes with the Guatemalan dictator, Gen Rios Montt, touched by the satisfactory situation with human rights in the country, American so-called experts were hurrying to the country to organize the suppression of people's protest there. In Honduras, the President's envoy voiced his support for the bands which, armed with American weapons and trained and led by American instructors, are carrying out acts of aggression against Nicaragua. They are doing so with the help of Honduras military who Washington is egging on to an open war with neighboring Nicaragua.

As for Richard Stone's visit to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, the purpose of his mission was not to conduct a bilateral, equitable dialogue, but to exert pressure on the Government of Nicaragua with the aim of bringing it down to its knees.

The Washington envoy insisted cynically that the Government of Nicaragua should start talks with bandits, associates of the Somoza dictatorship overthrown by the people of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega rejected these claims by declaring that representatives of his country will never sit at the negotiating table with former Somoza men armed and trained by American imperialists to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Washington-sponsored aggression against Nicaragua arouses concern and indignation of the world public. The public of all continents is voicing its support these days for the righteous struggle of the people of Nicaragua, demanding that United States interference in the affairs of Central America be stopped.

U.S. NICARAGUAN, HONDURAN POLICIES CRITICIZED

LD150216 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Maksim Teplov commentary]

[Text] The White House has continued to stick to its anti-Nicaraguan line in its Central American policy. It has trampled underfoot the rules of international law and the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States. A sovereign country has become the target of crude pressure and aggressive attacks because its people overthrew the pro-American regime of the tyrant Somoza.

The Reagan administration's arbitrary moves with regard to that issue of international relations cannot but cause indignation among those who hold dear the security and the right of every nation to self-determination. The counterrevolutionary groups largely made up of Somoza guardsmen, and trained and armed with CIA money, have continued to invade Nicaragua's northern and southern parts. The White House has announced a 90 percent cut in the purchase of Nicaraguan sugar. The American secret service has stepped up its activity inside the country. Several days ago the Nicaraguan security forces uncovered a conspiracy to assassinate the foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto. The Sandinista government was forced to tell the three American diplomats involved in the conspiracy to leave the country. The United States State Department responded by ordering the closure of the Nicaraguan consulates in six American cities -- New York, Miami, New Orleans, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Twenty-one members of the staff of the consulates and members of their families were expelled.

Almost simultaneously the Pentagon announced plans for the setting up on the Honduran coast of the several (?of America's) largest military training bases.

It said it is considering the issue of building in Honduras six airfields to back up the forces acting against the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. Washington has reserved Honduras a special part in its overall policy in Central America. The American press has acknowledged that the Reagan administration has turned that country into a bridgehead for acts of aggression both against the patriots in El Salvador and against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, and over 200 CIA agents are directing all these actions. They are in turn directed by the American ambassador to Honduras, John Negroponte, who is known as a veteran of the war in Vietnam. The Honduran Government has aligned its foreign policy with Washington's course and is refusing to discuss disputes with Nicaragua at the negotiating table.

Confident of continued American military and financial support, that government is becoming more bellicose. The Honduran minister of defense and security, Colonel Castillo, said at the beginning of the month that he does not rule out the possibility of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

These facts indicate that certain forces in the United States are deliberately trying to make the situation in Central America even more explosive. The Nicaraguans are especially aware of this. They have the chance to see for themselves that the Reagan administration is attempting to take away from them their freedom and independence, for which they have fought for several decades, and which they won in a Sandinista-led revolution. The Nicaraguans today are saying that the American forces of imperialism want to crucify Nicaragua as the Romans crucified Jesus. Rome was then the aggressor pursuing imperial ambitions. Today it is the Reagan administration.

NEW U.S. RADIO STATION CALLED 'ANTI-CUBAN'

LD141404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and U.S. House of Representatives have approved a bill on setting up a radio station with the pretentious name of "Free Cuba." International affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev notes that led by the White House, the U.S. Congress is giving the green light to the start of a new stage in a more intensive psychological and propagandist war against Cuba.

It is a well-known fact that Reagan scarcely assumed the presidential seat when various plans began enactment on his orders for military-political actions against the island of freedom, among which were a number of measures bearing a subversive propagandist nature. In carrying out these plans, it has now been decided to set up an anti-Cuban radio station. It had been reported earlier that it would be directed by a noncommercial corporation, similar to the one that controls the Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. It is striking that the funds for the birth of Free Cuba were granted after a whole cascade of U.S. slanderous statements against Cuba. The tone was set by Reagan himself, surpassing, during his speech in Miami, some of the most unbridled anti-Cuban speakers.

Judging from press reports, the new subversive radio station will not be short of money. During the first stages alone the administration intends to allocate approximately $10 million, and it is planned to increase these allocations significantly in the future. Although the government bill insists that the new radio voice will be an authoritative and consistent source of precise, objective, and exhaustive information, this wording cannot mislead anyone who knows anything about the state of relations between the Reagan administration and the neighboring socialist country.

It was decided at first to call the anti-Cuban mouthpiece Radio Marti, after the Cuban national hero who boldly condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. ruling circles.

Later, it appears, its creators realized that this cynicism would not create the desired effect and that they should hide behind another name. Nevertheless, whatever label the poisoners of the air in the Caribbean Basin decide to give themselves, the truth about Cuba, the achievements of its people, and the peaceful nature of its policies cannot be concealed by any poisonous fog.

MOSCOW, MANAGUA TRADE UNIONS SIGN ACCORD

LD101657 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- The Moscow City Council of Trade Unions and the Managua City Council of the Sandinist Trade Union Centre of Working People signed a cooperation agreement in the Soviet capital today. The two-year agreement will be automatically renewed for another two years unless a need arises to sign a new agreement.

Leonid Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, and Denis Melendez Aguirre, secretary-general of the Managua City Council of the Sandinist Trade Union Centre of Working People, had a friendly conversation. They stressed the importance of developing and deepening friendly relations between the working people and trade union organisations of the two capitals in every way on the basis of mutual respect and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Both sides condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in Central America. They protested against U.S. actions aimed at destabilising the Nicaraguan revolution and expressed the hope that the Nicaraguan people will triumph in their just struggle.

The Moscow City Council of Trade Unions reaffirmed the solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the Nicaraguan working people for their national sovereignty and independent development, and declared that the Nicaraguan people can always count in this struggle on the Soviet people's support.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM GREETS ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

PM091244 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Reynaldo B.A. Bignone of the Republic of Argentina a telegram conveying greetings and good wishes to the president and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Argentine people on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the 173d anniversary of the May Revolution. In a reply telegram, Reynaldo B.A. Bignone, on behalf of the Argentine Government, people, and himself, has expressed sincere thanks for the greetings and good wishes. The telegrams express confidence that the constructive and mutually advantageous relations established between the two countries will be further developed to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Argentina, in the interests of universal peace.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR-ARGENTINE TALKS

PM101525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has received C. Bauer, Argentine minister of public works and service, who is in the USSR. Questions of Soviet-Argentine economic and technical cooperation were discussed in the conversation.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 14-15 JUNE

Background Notes

LD141143 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 14 -- A plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which opened in Moscow today is discussing questions of ideological and mass political work of the party. A report on these matters was delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This is the first plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee this year. The committee members were elected at the party's 26th congress which was held in February-March 1981.

In accordance with the party rules, the CPSU Central Committee holds at least one plenary meeting in half a year.

Plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee are important landmarks in the life of the party and the country. They direct the party's activities to implement the decisions of its congresses.

In the CPSU there are now more than 18 million members, the workers hold the leading position in the party's social composition. Their number has grown as compared with 1966 from 4.6 million to eight million. They account for 44.1 percent of all Communists.

There are 2,245,000 collective farmers among the party members. The workers and collective farmers account for over a half of all Communists. Intelligentsia is widely represented in the party.

The share of the young people among members of the CPSU continuously grows: Young Communist League members account for 73 percent of those admitted to the party last year.

The Leninist party is the embodiment of the unity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Among the party ranks are Communists of more than a hundred nations and nationalities.

Communique on Proceedings

LD141453 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 14 Jun 83

["Communique on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee began its work on June 14, 1983.

The meeting was opened by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

A report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological, Mass Political Work" was made at the plenary meeting by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

The speakers in the discussion of the report were Comrades Viktor Grishin, first Secretary of the Moscow Regional CPSU Committee; Dinmukhamed Kunayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Vladimir Shcherbitskiy; first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Eduard Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR; Vladimir Chicherov, leader of a team of assembly workers of the "Leningradsky Metallichesky Zavod" turbine-building production amalgamation; Midkhat Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir Regional CPSU Committee; Aleksandr Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional CPSU Committee; Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union; Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; Avjust Voss, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee continues.

Chernenko Delivers Report

PM142032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 83 First Edition pp 1-3

[Report entitled "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass-Political Work" delivered by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 14 June session of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in Moscow; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

The revolutionary transformation of society is impossible without changing man himself. And our party proceeds from the premise that the MOLDING OF THE NEW MAN IS NOT ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT AIM, BUT ALSO AN IMPERATIVE CONDITION OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION.

The Great October Revolution destroyed the social and spiritual fetters which had stifled for centuries the creative energies of men of labor. The revolution placed the working class in the center of the modern epoch and freed the gigantic creative energy of the working people. And it is here that the best features of the Soviet character are rooted.

Soviet man, a fiery patriot and internationalist convinced of the correctness of the ideals of communism, matured, grew and was steeled in the course of revolutionary struggle and revolutionary creativity. He is distinguished for his vigorous civic stand vital interest in all state and public matters, an imaginative, creative attitude to work. In short, comrades, we have every reason to believe that the new man is not just a remote ideal but also a reality of our time.

In this we see a result of the most profound social, economic, and political changes effected under the guidance of the Leninist party; of its constant concern for the development of socialist democracy; for the growth of the consciousness, well-being and culture of working people.

We see in this a vivid testimony of the constantly growing influence of the party among the masses, its strengthening ties with the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; of the inviolable unity of the party and the people.

The decisions of the November (1982) plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which continued the line of the 26th congress of the party and confirmed the continuity of its domestic and foreign policy, are supported by all the people. The working people of the Soviet Union ardently approve the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, of its Politburo headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

It is directed at consistently improving the work of the entire state and economic mechanism, at raising the responsibility of cadres, organization and discipline, further building up the economic and defense might of our motherland and advancing the well-being of the Soviet people.

The party possesses a powerful, most diverse arsenal of means of ideological influence, numerous well-trained cadres, everything that is necessary to ensure the high effectiveness and quality of propaganda and education. It should not be forgotten, however, that the process of the forming of the new man is just as continuous and complex as life itself is continuous and complex. The social and economic conditions of work and daily life are changing, and ever new generations are entering the period of maturity. And this sets quite a number of new tasks which the party is keeping in the center of its attention. The main directions of improving ideological, political, and educational work in present-day conditions are outlined in the 26 April 1979 resolution of the Central Committee, in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and other party documents. The purpose of our plenary meeting is to discuss the course for fulfillment of these decisions and to exchange views on how to conduct further work.

The socialist state, Lenin stressed, derives its strength from the consciousness of the masses. And the party tirelessly sees to the perfection of the ideological, political, labor and moral upbringing of Soviet people. It constantly links this work with the concrete historical situation, with the internal and external conditions in which our development takes place.

Today the party and the people are solving tasks of unprecedented scope. We are carrying out huge comprehensive socio-economic programs, including the Food and Energy Programs. We are pressing for the intensification of production, for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and we are changing the appearance of huge regions. We are persistently working for the tremendous possibilities of our economy, science and culture, and our natural resources to be used as fully and as effectively as possible. And it stands to reason that ideological work must accord with all these tasks. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan, the pace of our advance and, of course, the strengthening of the country's defense capability depend in many ways on how we will be able to mobilize the spiritual energy of the people, raise its labor and social activity.

You understand well, comrades, that in the present conditions the international situation exerts a noticeable influence on the nature of propaganda and educational work. The international situation has seriously deteriorated lately. The United States of America and its NATO allies are following an extremely dangerous course. Its class meaning is clear: to try to put a brake on progressive changes in the life of mankind and to regain lost positions. Having suffered a number of major defeats in the world arena in the 1960's and 1970's, imperialism, first of all American imperialism, is mounting ever more massive attacks of unprecedented scope on our social system and on Marxist-Leninist ideology, is trying to poison the minds of Soviet people, and is working to distort the aims of our foreign policy and to block the growing influence of real socialism -- the main bulwark of the cause of peace and the freedom of peoples. A tense, truly global struggle of two ideologies is taking place.

All this requires renewing, enriching and making more relevant the content of ideological and educational work, its forms and methods, increasing the offensive nature of our entire propaganda. Such phenomena as dodging acute problems of life, formalism and pomp must be resolutely overcome. Realism, truthfulness and efficiency, a skillful presentation of our accomplishments and a thoughtful analysis of questions which concern the people, freshness of thought and clarity of presentation -- it is at this that the Central Committee orients the ideological workers.

The entire ideological activity must facilitate the assertion everywhere of the Leninist style of work -- a style that is businesslike, creative, innovative, imbued with lofty devotion to ideology, with implacability to everything that is inert, that contradicts the norms of socialist morality and the collectivist way of life.

A special coloring is given to our plenum by the fact that it is taking place in a year that has been rightly called the year of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism and proletarian ideology. This ideology is scientific and democratic, revolutionary and humane, and this cardinally distinguishes it from bourgeois ideology which justifies and blesses the exploiter system and the aggressive policy of imperialism, preaches nationalism and chauvinism. Contrary to bourgeois ideology, communist ideology wins the minds and hearts of millions by its truthfulness and honesty, wholeness and optimism. This is the ideology of a class that is on the rise, the ideology of a new society, ideology of peace and friendship among peoples.

I.

Comrades, the effectiveness of ideological work depends directly on how accurately the specificities of the period through which the country lives are taken into account. In general form this question is clear. SOVIET SOCIETY HAS ENTERED A HISTORICALLY LENGTHY STAGE OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM; TO PERFECT IT IN EVERY WAY IS OUR STRATEGIC TASK.

The dialectics of the present stage of our development are already patently expressed in these propositions. This is the stage of mature socialism. But this is only the beginning of the stage. On the one hand, we are faced with major tasks of today and tomorrow while, on the other hand, there exist problems that remain, so to say, from yesterday.

Big successes have been achieved in solving many economic, social, political and cultural tasks of the first phase of communism. The shoots [rostki] of the communist future are visibly strengthening. At the same time our advance is restrained by shortcomings in the economic mechanism, by labor productivity, especially in agriculture, that does not satisfy us, by the insufficient civic maturity and discipline of on the part of some people.

It is understandable that the views, sentiments of working people, are formed under the influence not only of our achievements but also of shortcomings and difficulties. This must be taken into consideration. We must strictly proceed from Lenin's instruction that it is a prime duty of the party to "SOBERLY follow the ACTUAL state of the class-consciousness and preparedness of the entire class (not only of its communist vanguard), and of all the working MASSES (not only of their advanced elements)." It is only on this condition that one can count on success in mass political work, in the cause of communist construction.

All this sets before us a number of theoretical and practical tasks. Let us take the THEORETICAL tasks.

We rightly regard the propositions and conclusions contained in the materials of the 24th-26th congresses of the CPSU, the plenary meetings of the Central Committee, and in the statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov as real achievements of Marxist-Leninist thought of recent times. The elaboration of the concept of developed socialism, of ways of raising the efficiency of production in conditions of the scientific and technological revolution, the setting of the question of the establishment of the classless structure of society within the historical framework of the first phase of communism, the deepening of our notions of the content of the nationalities question at the present stage, of the most important tendencies of international life, the development of the Leninist teaching on war and peace, on defense of the socialist homeland -- these and other theoretical generalizations arm the party with new ideas, with a scientifically substantiated, balanced approach to pressing problems of our time.

It goes without saying that in its theoretical activity the CPSU relies on the best works of Soviet philosophers, economists, historians, sociologists, jurists, and psychologists. Yet assistance to the party from the scientific institutions could have been more substantive.

I will give you a concrete example. We expected much of the Institute of Sociological Studies and the Central Economics-Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR which were set up way back in the 1960's. But to this day we are still waiting for thorough concrete studies of social phenomena and pressing economic problems. The activities of these institutes patently demonstrate the shortcomings that are also typical, to varying degrees, of some other scientific institutions: isolation within their own academic and group interests, insignificant subject matter and weakness of party influence. The Department of Science and Educational Establishments of the Central Committee, the Presidium and the Social Sciences section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and party organizations should devote more attention to questions of planning and organizing research and to the style and methods of work of scientific collectives.

The problems of mature socialism must be on the main road of development of social sciences. The point is to report from already achieved truths and to advance, expanding our theoretical horizon, deepening notions of the most important laws governing the country's economic, social, political, and spiritual progress. The point is also not to interpret the developed and mature nature of Soviet society as total perfection, not to idealize what has been accomplished. The efforts of all social sciences must be concentrated on the constructive elaboration of methods and means of attaining our immediate and long-term aims.

The study of foreign policy factors, international relations, is no less important. Obviously, the optimistic view of mankind's future, inherent in communists, cannot be based on a simplified, straightforward understanding of the historical progress. This calls for a constant study of the alignment of class forces in the international arena, for taking into account and foreseeing their influence on the solution of the main question of our time -- the question of war and peace. It is necessary to make a deeper analysis of the social and political processes in socialist countries, the ways of the all-round strengthening of the world socialist community, the latest specific features of state-monopoly capitalism and the class struggle of the proletariat, the world communist and workers' movement, the development of countries of the socialist orientation, and global problems of our time.

I believe there is no need to enumerate here all the concrete problems that demand the attention of scholars. Let us put the question in a more generalized form: If we take the principled approach, what would we want the studies in the field of social sciences to be like?

First, they must proceed from the existing reality, with all its pluses and minuses, and fully show the objective laws of social development.

As is know, the question of contradictions as the motive force of social development is of substantial importance for theory and practice. It has been elaborated quite well as applied to the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. What is needed today is an all-round study of the non-antagonistic contradictions inherent in mature socialism, of the specific aspects of resolving them in conditions of the strengthening social, political, and ideological unity of Soviet society. Here, just as in any social organism, a struggle between the new and the old is taking place, and not only creative but also negative tendencies exist. These, for example, include parochialism and the narrow departmental approach, bureaucratism and conservatism. The causes of these and other such phenomena must be revealed, and means of overcoming them found.

Second, the scientific institutions must work more promptly and flexibly. Life does not develop according to an unchanging pattern. Unexpected turns of events occur. There arise questions that are just as unexpected. And one must be able to timely concentrate scientific forces on them.

Third, despite all their importance, the discussions about the laws and categories of science should not be of a self-sufficing, scholastic nature. The party hopes that scientific research will result in the more frequent appearance of solid practical recommendations.

Fourth, scientific workers must act with a greater orientation toward the future, must "detect" in time the ripening tendencies. I am referring to reliable forecasting that would make it possible to see the morrow better and to adopt well-founded decisions.

And the most important thing -- the social sciences are obliged to undeviatingly guide themselves by revolutionary theory, to skilfully use the tested Marxist-Leninist methodology of scientific quest. Of course, new facts might lead to the need of supplementing, specifying existing views. But there are truths that are not subject to revision, problems that had been solved long ago and unequivocally [odnoznachno]. One should not, while remaining on the soil of science, "forget" about the fundamental principles of materialist dialectics.

One can hardly recognize as scientific the concepts that explain such qualities of man, say, as honesty, courage, integrity, by the presence of "positive" genes and actually deny that these qualities are formed by the social environment. For it has long been known how little productive are attempts to mechanically transfer the notions and methods of natural and technical sciences to the field of social phenomena, the simplified interpretation of the interrelationships of nature and society, and that this, in effect, impedes the strengthening of fruitful cooperation of these sciences with social sciences. A correctly organized scientific criticism plays an important role in overcoming such erroneous views. It is, of course, impermissible to attack ideological "labels" during a theoretical polemic, but this does not at all exclude candid evaluations of those works that deserve this. Precision of world outlook -- if you want, methodological discipline of thought -- is an imperative condition of the successful development of social sciences.

Tens of thousands of industrious people loyal to the party and people are working in science. This is a big force. The party is confident that Soviet scientists will further devote all their knowledge, all their talent to serving our socialist motherland.

Comrades, THE IDEA OF PERFECTING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM MUST BE PLACED AT THE BASE NOT ONLY OF THEORETICAL BUT ALSO OF THE ENTIRE PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Why is it necessary to focus attention on this? First of all, because during a certain period of time, as you know, there existed a light weight perception of the methods and duration of transition to the highest phase of communism. Hurrying, so to speak, our dream, some theoreticians and propagandists tried to smooth out the roughness of the road taken by us and lost contact with the real conditions of life. But without a complete and consicious overcoming of the flight of propaganda away from reality, it is impossible to achieve unity of words and deeds, although this is a crucial source of our strength.

We have achieved much in attaining an aim which has never been set by anyone but communists -- the forming of an ideologically convinced, harmoniously developed, spiritually rich individual building his life according to the laws of social justice and reason, goodness and beauty. But we have no reason for self-complacency.

For as we advance, there is a constant growth not only of the possibilities for the all-round development of the personality, but also of demands made of it by society.

Here the party views as the most important task THE EDUCATION OF EVERY PERSON IN THE REQUIREMENT TO WORK, OF A CLEAR AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR CONSCIENTIOUS WORK FOR THE COMMON GOOD. Both the social acknowledgement and the material welfare of a person must be determined first of all by how he works. It is not just the economic side that is important here; the ideological and moral side is no less important. For in work man not only creates material value, but also develops his best abilities, steels his will, fulfills his creative potential, and asserts himself as a citizen, as an active builder of communism.

An honest, conscientious attitude to work is the prime foundation of the socialist way of life. But is this characteristic of all? Unfortunately, it is not.

The improvement of the organization and strengthening of the discipline of work in all sectors and at all levels -- from the worker and collective farmer to the minister, strict observance of contractual obligations to deliver produce, as it is demanded by the Central Committee -- this is a real reserve for improving the economy. Without special outlay the use of this reserve can produce and, as we see, does produce weighty material results. The steps taken by the party to strengthen labor discipline and order have shown that within a comparatively short period of time we have succeeded in achieving noticeable progress in overcoming slackness and the irresponsible attitude of some people to their labor duties. These efforts were received by the people with satisfaction.

Here, for instance, is what Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Grigoryevich Komarov, a worker at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Building Plant, wrote to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "It is not at once and not on impetus that I sit down to write this letter. Your warm meeting with workers of my plant served as a pretext. A worker of long standing and a war veteran, I have seen much in my life. And, honestly, the soul rejoices at how much we have accomplished. The good changes are immense indeed. But they could have been greater still.

"Most work honestly as their worker's conscience demands of them. There are, however, some who work sloppily, who are not above skipping their work, but who on payday are the first in line to the cashier and even complain about not being paid enough.

"So a man has lost his conscience. He wants to give less but to snatch more. Snatch from whom? From the state, and this means from us.

"The line of our party's Central Committee to strengthen discipline and the organization of work is, so to speak, the frame on which the entire machine is mounted -- labor productivity, the quality of output and, as the end result, our entire standard of life. I will tell you wholeheartedly that the line of the party is fully and entirely consonant with our thoughts and feelings. This is our line of work."

I am confident, comrades, that every honest working person will sign this letter.

The strengthening of discipline is not a short-lived campaign, but implies daily painstaking work. And success is ensured when it directly involves not only the management but all working people, when it relies on the experience, consciousness, and civic activity of the masses.

Discipline and order are inalienable aspects of socialist democracy which gives our people broad possibilities for administering the state and society.

THE PARTY REGARDS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND DEEPENING OF DEMOCRACY AS A MIGHTY, EFFECTIVE MEANS OF THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE AND THE MOLDING OF THE NEW MAN.

The CPSU Central Committee attentively studies everything that is born of the creativity of the people, and encourages in every way the development of democracy in most diverse spheres of social life, including directly in production. For instance, organisation of the work of a team as work according to a single contract has shown itself to be a form of truly socialist self-management. The experience of enterprises in Moscow, Kaluga, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, and other cities and a number of rural areas shows that the productivity and labor discipline are usually higher in the collectives that have switched to this form of work. Here each worker sees better the connection between his labor contribution and his earnings. Patently manifesting themselves here are the spirit of comradely mutual assistance and the educational impact of highly organized socialist work.

It is the duty of party committees to constantly search for ways to develop the initiative of the working man, to raise his role in the management of production, to educate every Soviet citizen in the feeling of being the full-fledged master of the country. New possibilities here will be opened by the law on the work collective.

The accumulated experience confirms that where the rights and possibilities of work collectives are used in full measure, not only are the production indicators higher, but the moral atmosphere is also better and there are fewer violations of law and order.

Comrades, the education of the new man is inseparable from the most vigorous struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism and sponging, speculation and theft of socialist property, bribe-taking and money-grubbing. It would be wrong to see in all these ugly phenomena, which give rise to the concern and rightful indignation of working people, only "vestiges of the past" in the consciousness and behavior of people. The causes of many of these "sores" should be sought also in the present-day practice, in the mistakes of various workers, in the real problems and difficulties of our development, in the shortcomings of educational activities. So the removal of negative phenomena requires not only constant propaganda efforts, but also measures of an economic organizational and legal nature.

We must create an atmosphere of intolerance of all violators of the norms of socialist community life, regardless of who they are, and mobilize public opinion against them. And, of course, more vigorous and purposeful work to form the reasonable requirements and interests of the individual is necessary.

Practice proves repeatedly that success of education is ensured only when it rests on the firm foundation of socio-economic policy. This provision of the 26th congress is of principled importance. And party cadres must know well the socio-economic factors that influence the sentiments and behavior of people, and AND MORE CLOSELY LINK IDEOLOGICAL WORK WITH THE STRUGGLE TO FULFILL KEY ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-POLITICAL TASKS.

The serious critical analysis that was made in the CPSU Central Committee recently of the activity of the Irkutsk, Tula, Khmelnitskiy, and some other regional party committees showed that one of the main causes of the lag of these regions in developing the economy was their underestimation of ideological and educational activity in work collectives and mistakes in the selection, placement and education of cadres. No doubt about it, ideological activity by itself cannot solve economic and social problems. The attained successes should not be ascribed to it alone, nor should it alone be rebuked for the existing shortcomings. The needed effect is produced only by the merging of ideological and educational work with political, organizational and economic work. Both party and economic leaders should always remember this.

This applies to any aspect of our activity, to any branch of the national economy. Especially obvious is the need for a comprehensive approach to the solution of problems arising in the countryside where the working and living conditions are usually more complex. It is necessary to switch agricultural work to an industrial basis more vigorously, to enrich its content, to raise its prestige. The countryside should be reorganized everywhere, and housing, living and cultural conditions there should be improved. It is on this that the attention of party organizations is concentrated by the May 1982 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the April conference at the Central Committee on questions of agriculture and the fulfillment of the Food Program. Without the solution of these problems, it is difficult to achieve the strengthening of collective and state farms with skilled cadres, the creation in each farm of a stable collective.

Comrades, THE STRUGGLE TO RAISE THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION AND THE QUALITY OF OUTPUT is the key element of our work. The socialist emulation, the movement for the communist attitude to work, the efforts of every collective, of scientists and specialists, must be directed toward this.

What contribution can be made here by the system of propaganda and education? A very substantial one. And first of all actively to FORM THE NEW TYPE OF ECONOMIC MENTALITY directed at initiative and socialist business acumen, at raising responsibility, at the creative search for ways leading to the best economic end result for the least outlay.

We know quite a few examples of a correct solution of these tasks. Take the collective of the Likachev Automobile Plant in Moscow. A steady growth of labor productivity and improvement of quality of output is characteristic of it. How is this achieved?

First of all the party organization persistently asserts at the plant a spirit of creativity and innovation which facilitates the introduction of advanced practices. Also serving this is the streamlined and effective system of training personnel -- which, incidentally, begins even outside the enterprise -- with work in affiliated schools. Much attention is given to the education of young workers, to the development of a system of tutelage for young workers. Publicity, the open discussion of successes and failures, the participation of officials of every rank in political and educational work, create the social climate in which people work well.

But it is not everywhere that this is so organized.

Much work still lies ahead of us to improve the propaganda of model methods of work and intensive methods of management. For delays and red tape in disseminating advanced experience are quite tangible economic losses when viewed in the context of the entire country.

Economic propaganda, on the whole, is doing little to facilitate the study and utilization of such experience. The party committees are dutybound to ensure that this propaganda should concentrate on problems on which the fulfillment of the party's economic policy and the performance of work collectives depend in the first place. It would be expedient to include special questions, perhaps even courses, in the study programs of the system of economic education with the purpose of raising the level of the scientific and technical knowledge of workers, specialists, and economic managers and substantially expanding the study of advanced experience.

Genuine efficiency, a thrifty attitude to the people's property, to the use of material, labor and financial resources are inalienable features of modern economic mentality.

Numerous propaganda activities related to questions of economizing and thriftiness are being conducted. They do not have the backing of effective practical measures everywhere. Here is the result: The assignments for 1982 to save electricity and some other material resources were only fulfilled in the country as a whole by 50 percent and even less. A particularly great lag in saving fuel and electricity occurred, for instance, at enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, Heavy and Transport Machine Building and Mineral Fertilizer Production. The struggle for economizing and thriftiness should be based on a well-considered system of material and moral incentives so that it would really become a cause of the entire state, of all people.

Comrades, many tasks are being set by life before the ideological workers. But invariable among them, earlier and now, is the task of FORMING THE SCIENTIFIC, MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK -- THE FOUNDATION OF THE COMMUNIST UPBRINGING OF PEOPLE. It is this world outlook that makes Communists and working people conscious political fighters capable of independently assessing social phenomena, seeing the connection of the current tasks with our ultimate aims and of conducting a well-argued polemic with any ideological opponent. And the party is paying undiminishing attention to shaping in Communists a requirement of theory, of an interest in it and a taste for it. Our system of party education is also intended to serve this. The better it performs its role, the better and more decisively will we rid ourselves of formalism, dogmatism and inertia, of obsolete forms of education that produce little effect, and the more accurately will we take into account the specifics of every category of communists. It is necessary consistently and persistently to readjust our work here in line with the known decision of the CPSU Central Committee adopted after the 26th party congress.

The CPSU attaches prime importance to studying the ideological heritage of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and V. I. Lenin. A hugh amount of work was done to collect and publish their works. The fifth edition of the collection of Lenin's works has been completed. The second edition of works by Marx and Engels, including some 1,500 materials published for the first time, has been put out. The total printing of works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the years of Soviet power has exceeded 700 million copies.

I would like, comrades, to seek your advice on the following question: We want the scientific world outlook to be the asset of all Soviet people, of every new generation. But does it always happen that our books, teaching aids on the fundamentals of revolutionary theory intended for the mass reader, meet the known Leninist requirement for Marxist propaganda: to be as scientific and popularized as possible? The need, it seems, is to prepare such a book in which the easy-to-understand presentation of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism would organically combine with a striking narration about the heroic road traversed by our party and people.

You will probably also agree that today the formation of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook has never been more closely connected with a convincing and skillful propaganda of our historic accomplishments and the advantages of the new system. It is necessary to show more deeply the meaning of such fundamental values of socialism as a collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, the genuine power of the people and humanism, the fraternal friendship of the peoples, the moral health of society and the confidence of every person in tomorrow. "In its sum total," Yu. V. Andropov stresses in the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of socialist Construction in the USSR", "This means a fundamentally new quality of the life of the working masses which by no means is reduced to material comfort but absorbs the entire spectrum of full-blooded human existence."

It is important for understanding the true value of the historic achievements of Soviet society that they not become glossed over in the consciousness of the people, that the proud feeling of being a citizen of the new world not be eroded -- to quote Vladimir Mayakovskiy -- by the most terrible type of depreciation -- the depreciation of the heart and the soul.

It is necessary to place the great attractive force of communist ideals more actively at the service of our educational aims.

II.

Comrades, Lenin regarded the press as a mighty instrument of ideological influence and political guidance of society. The correctness of this thesis is confirmed by the entire experience of socialist construction. THE MEANS OF MASS INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA ARE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PEOPLE, FOR GIVING IDEOLOGICAL BACKING TO THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY, A REAL ROSTRUM OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE. It is their activity that, in our time, determines to a considerable extent the effectiveness of party propaganda and the state of affairs in the other sectors of the ideological front.

After the 26th CPSU Congress, our press increased its attention to the pressing tasks of communist construction. The increased effectiveness and maturity of its publications is illustrated by the fact that many of the ideas and proposals outlined in them were taken into consideration during the drafting of important documents of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. For instance, I will mention the publication of articles in PRAVDA concerning questions of perfecting the management of the district echelon of the agro-industrial complex, in IZVESTIYA concerning the manufacture of consumer goods, in TRUD concerning the participation of workers in the management of production. In such grandiose accomplishments of our time as the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad, the development of Siberia and the Far East, the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the improvement of the huge tracts of land and the development of the Nonchernozem Zone, the mass media are manifesting themselves not as impassive chroniclers but as vigorous propagandists and organizers.

The abundant practice of our press shows that its work is effective only when attention is concentrated on the main directions of the people's creative activity, when pressing issues are raised and the working people are extensively drawn into discussing them. The letters of readers, television viewers and radio listeners, the dispatches from worker and peasant newspaper contributors are a sensitive barometer of public opinion, a full-flowing source of the thoughts, experience and initiative of the masses. And the editorial offices should use them in full measure. In their turn, the party committees are obliged to see to it that each serious publication receives a lively response and becomes an impulse to improve the state of affairs and to achieve new frontiers.

The growth of the educational and cultural standard of Soviet people makes new demands on our press, television and radio. The CPSU Central Committee and the editorial offices are getting letters from working people expressing dissatisfaction with the content, language and style of some publications and programs. Criticism is directed against cliche dispatches and commentaries and also against such editorials in which you will find neither deep generalizations nor fresh thoughts. Also rightly criticized is the insufficient promptness and the insufficiency of information in television and radio programs.

Editorial boards should collectively work to eliminate these shortcomings. Every publication, every article should enthrall the readers with its grasp of life and principledness, keen thought and vivid style.

The structure of periodicals -- newspapers and magazines -- should be perfected. The demand for a number of publications for children, teenagers and other groups of society is unsufficiently met. At the same time, quite a number of purely departmental publications, especially journals, is issued, although some of them, to be frank, are of little value.

Long-running problems of the district and city press should also be discussed. They account for almost half of all newspapers, and do a large amount of work, but many of them often only try to copy the national and regional newspapers, but do not satisfy the needs of the readers in all respects. At times people know better what is happening in a distant foreign state than what is going on in their own city or district. Worthy of note is the experience of those publications which change periodicity and volume issues with due account for the conditions of work and the requests of the readers -- certainly within the limit of the fixed annual paper fund. The main efforts of the editorial boards should be directed at covering local life, and this should be done thoroughly, at a good professional level. There is no doubt that the All-Union Institute for the Advancement of the Professional Skills of the Workers in the Press, which is being established, will contribute toward resolving these and other problems.

Much also depends in this field on the leadership of the local press by the party committees. Unfortunately, sometimes two extremes are observed: At times city and district committees seem to forget about their newspapers, then, on the contrary, they paralyze their initiative by petty tutelage. And at times they distract the editors from their direct duties by charging them with various economic missions. The district and city newspapers also have other problems. They are short of skilled personnel, and the printing facilities are far from being at the necessary level. Obviously, the time has come to examine, especially at the CPSU Central Committee, questions pertaining to the development of the local press.

The effectiveness of propaganda is determined, above all, by such qualities as its being SCIENCE-BASED, TRUTHFUL AND REALISTIC. It goes without saying that these qualities are indispensable both for critical, problem-addressing articles and stories and publications on our successes. "What, precisely, are these successes? Have they been verified? Are they not fables, boasting...? How have the successes been achieved? What must be done to extend them?" This is the way Lenin posed the question.

It is necessary to recall this because there are still boasters. For example, take our newspapers early in the year. A profusion of assurances is published that all plans will be overfulfilled. But when the time comes to sum up the results, you can't get a word out of some people, and others will issue a report in such a way that they seem to be worthy of an award, albeit the plan targets and commitments have not been met. In such cases, journalists should be, as they say, more biting, and uphold the interests of the state more boldly.

Criticism in the press is, certainly, a sharp weapon. And one should be able to use it, without becoming sidetracked from positions of principledness and objectivity. To us a critical statement is no sensation but a signal, whose sole aim is to eliminate the shortcomings.

I will also touch upon the attitude to criticism. It is an open secret that at times attempts are made to prevent critical statements or to "reassure" an editorial board with a noncommittal reply. We also encounter instances of persecution for criticisms. And one cannot help thinking that the cases of suppression of criticism would be impossible if the party and Soviet bodies duly penalized those guilty.

The press exerts its main influence on the education of the masses by popularizing advanced experience and models in every field of life. It possesses plentiful possibilities to impressively describe the image of our contemporary, the working man, who embodies lofty ideological and moral qualities. We need vivid features about heroes of the 5-year period: workers, collective farmers and specialists, such pieces of television journalism as "The Turner," -- about the Leningrad innovator Ye.N. Moryakov -- or "Yegor Ivanovich," -- about the famed miners' team leader Ye.I. Drozdetsky.

Needless to say, television films about the country's best people are very important in educating the working-class replacement, our younger generation.

The television viewer is also looking forward to more feature films and entertainment programs in good taste. Naturally, it is not easy to make every program meaningful and interesting. But there is no other way to reach the minds and hearts of viewers.

Comrades,

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MISSION OF SOCIALIST CULTURE TO FORM AND ELEVATE THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF MAN AND TO ACTIVELY INFLUENCE THE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL AND MORAL VALUES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. It is this that determines the measures of responsibility of the artist whose talent is highly appreciated by the party and regarded by it as a most valuable asset of society. Most heartfelt words of gratitude are due to those men of letters, musicians, artists and workers in the theater and cinema who are actively developing the great multinational culture of our homeland. Many works of art of the past few years have become good companions to millions of people on their roads in life. This, undoubtedly, is the effect of the multifaceted activity of our intellectual unions in promoting the links of literature and art with the practice of building communism.

The point of departure in the artist's work has always been his civic stand. It is only an approach from positions of the party that helps to understand the leading trends of our time. Genuine talent does not isolate itself from life or take the liberty of varnishing reality or artificially emphasizing unseemly phenomena.

But, frankly, sometimes things turn out differently. Certain filmmakers and authors sometimes put to the forefront only unhappy destinies, troubles of life, loose and whining characters. But man, particularly a young man, needs an ideal embodying noble goals in life, ideological convictions, industry and fortitude. There is no need to invent such heroes because they are living next to us.

It is worrying that certain works of art take the liberty of deviating from historical truth -- for instance, in evaluating collectivization -- and slip into "God-seeking" motives and the idealization of patriarchical ways of life. We also sometimes see an author either getting discouraged by complex problems or trying to dazzle by interpreting them in an "unorthodox" way, distorting our reality as a result. Such phenomena could be avoided if the staff of all the journals and publishing houses stamped out more resolutely instances of unprincipledness, conciliation, and subjectivist partiality. This is equally true for the formation of theater and cinema selections.

Not everything satisfies us in such a popular art form as variety, either. One cannot fail to see, for instance, that the tide of its popularity sometimes brings to the surface music groups with programs of doubtful value, which is ideologically and esthetically harmful.

A more careful approach should also be followed in the selection of the foreign cultural and intellectual products we are getting through cultural exchanges. Everyone knows that, along with meaningful works of art, we are getting films, plays, publications and music characterized by a lack of ideals, platitudes and artistic futility. One should not forget, comrades, that for us priority should be attached here to a political rather than a commercial approach.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade should improve their supervision of the development of those areas of the cultural and intellectual life of society which are in the field of their activities.

There should be no room for either formalism or lack of control here. The Central Committee Culture Department should also be more active in helping intellectual organizations and institutions to organize their work in the spirit of high party exactingness and principledness.

Of course, the Leninist style of leadership of the development of culture is characterized by an in-depth understanding of the specific features and complexities of creative artistic work, and command methods and partiality are alien to it.

Thousands upon thousands of Communists work in intellectual unions and institutions of art and culture. They are the combative vanguard of our artistic intelligentsia and their political core. It is important that party organizations should actively influence the ideological orientation of theaters and film-making studios, literary associations, journals and publishers, as well as the education of cadres, creating an atmosphere of good teamwork between recognized masters and young workers in art and helping them to master Marxism-Leninism and to perfect their skills.

Soviet culture, which has an irresistible appeal of humanism, creative diversity and artistic wealth, is actively contributing to the cause of mutual understanding among nations. Last year alone about 400 Soviet art groups visited more than 100 countries. Revolutionary solidarity leads our film-makers, journalists, writers and performers to the "flash points" of the world where the battle for the freedom of the peoples and for social justice is going on. And it is heartening that talented works of journalism, political novels, plays and films, which often are created on the heels of actual events, are winning ever larger audiences in the country and outside it.

The scope of the spread of cultural values here is truly immense. But there also are certain difficulties.

The growing demand for books, first and foremost fiction and art publications, is not yet being fully met. The reasons for this are well-known -- namely, a lack of printing capacity and paper. Musical instruments, modern TV technology, particularly filming and transmitting equipment, and dependable color TV sets are not yet produced in sufficient quantities. The USSR State Planning Committee, the Ministries of Communications and the Electronics Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp- and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Machine- Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and other departments do not approach with proper responsibility the strengthening of the technical base of propaganda. But it is time to understand that the technology gap is a brake on the efficient use of our propaganda potential.

Comrades,

I am now moving on to our tasks stemming from the present-day international situation. As you know, the United States and other NATO countries are banking today mainly on achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact organization, on the runaway arms race camouflaged by myths about the "Soviet military threat." Washington's adventuristic policy, whipping up international tension to the utmost, is pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe.

Given the acuteness of international relations, the CPSU is still firmly convinced that nuclear madness can be stopped. And there is no more important task for our party than the task of safeguarding and strengthening peace. We are consistently upholding the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente. The broad complex of initiatives advanced during the recent period by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community shows that socialism is carrying on its peace offensive.

Statements by Yuriy Andropov are exerting a profound influence on the world public. Their argumentation, principledness, and calm and confident tenor stand in sharp contrast with the irresponsible and aggressive declarations of the White House. At the same time, these statements give our class adversaries an idea of the might of our state and the futility of the hopes to force the USSR into concessions which would jeopardize our security, the peaceful life of the Soviet people and the working people of fraternal socialist countries. This position has been forcefully reiterated in the recent statement of the Soviet Government.

The major tasks of TASS, APN, the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and other departments concerned with foreign policy propaganda are perserveringly and convincingly bringing to the mass of people the truth about our foreign policy in order to win public opinion over to tis side and expose the plans of the imperialist forces. The International Department of the CPSU Central Committee should coordinate all this work in the best possible way.

We have no reason to take a defensive stand on any question of principle. We cannot say, however, that our foreign policy propaganda is always sufficiently active and masterful in demonstrating the superiority of socialism and that it is fully capable of overcoming the hedges of antisocialist bias with which the Western ruling circles are surrounding the peoples. Let us not deceive ourselves: If we explain one event or another superficially, or report it belatedly, we will later on have to reassure people, which is far more difficult than assuring them in the first place.

It is necessary to enhance the argumentation and promptness, appeal, and journalistic qualities of materials addressed to foreign audiences while explaining in an easy-to-understand way the concrete contents of our internationalist policy of peace. Otherwise we cannot hope for success in foreign policy propaganda in the long term.

Priority should be given here to coverage of the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in further extending fraternal contacts among socialist countries. It is necessary to improve exchanges of experience in communist education and our ideological cooperation, and is better to use the available reserves for joint struggle against imperialist propaganda and the attempts to sow the poisonous seeds of nationalism and revisionism. Attention to questions of strengthening solidarity with the emergent states and with the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence must not slacken either. The consistent efforts of the party to establish mutually beneficial contacts with capitalist countries are a constant theme of our propaganda.

The class enemy is openly stating its intention to liquidate the socialist system. President Reagan has announced a new "crusade" against Communism. Imperialism regards "psychological warfare" as one of the main means of attaining its goal. It is being waged by the West at the highest possible hysterical anti-Soviet and anticommunist pitch. The adversary is practising veritable banditry on the air. We face attempts to organize against us a full-scale information and propaganda invasion and to turn radio and TV networks into tools of intervention in the internal affairs of states, tools of subversive actions.

That is why it is necessary to launch offensive COUNTERPROPAGANDA on a large scale, not only on the international scene, but also within the country. The party committees should have a clear idea of what the enemy is trying to smuggle in, in what form and through what channels, and timely and effectively counter these attempts. One cannot leave without a principled evaluation in the party spirit either the actions of those persons who, consciously or unconsciously, are echoing foreign voices, so to speak, and spreading all sorts of lies and rumors. No communist must overlook these things.

The CPSU Central Committee positively appraised the practice of organizing counterpropaganda in the Maritime Kray. Interesting experience has been accumulated in Moscow, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, and Estonia. More extensive use of it should be made with due account for local conditions. It is important that the party committees and primary party organizations should promptly get materials which help to expose the intrigues of hostile propaganda. This is what the appropriate departments of the Central Committee should be busy with.

The ideological struggle on the international scene is going on without respite. We will continue to wage it vigorously and with dignity, resisting acts of provocation. The Soviet people can be confident that our party will spare no effort in the struggle for ensuring world peace and for the social and national rights of the peoples.

III.

Comrades, our entire system of ideological work should operate as a well-tuned orchestra in which every instrument has a distinctive voice and plays its theme, while harmony is achieved by skillful conducting. The main demands on party leadership of ideological work are to constantly check the tenor of propaganda against the goals of our policy and the interests of people, and to ensure that "word becomes deed," as Lenin put it. Propaganda is called upon to embrace every aspect of social life, every social group and region, and every individual. It is necessary here to better coordinate the educational efforts of our soviets, the truly broad-based bodies of government, the trade unions, the Komsomol and all the other mass organizations.

After the CPSU Central Committee's resolution of 26 April 1979, the party committees began to concern themselves more actively with propaganda and to show more initiative and creativity in raising its efficiency.

But has such a turn taken place everywhere? Frankly, no. Apparently, certain party committees have taken a simplistic view of the Central Committee's demand to increase attention to ideological work. The number of resolutions has increased while the situation has, in effect, remained the same. Questions of education are often shifted onto the shoulders of ideological cadres alone, while the decisions taken are not backed by concrete work. For instance, the Leninabad Obkom has examined questions of legal education and improvements in law enforcement on more than 40 occasions during the past 3 years while the number of offenses in the region keeps growing. This example shows once again that directives alone cannot change the situation. It is important that the party committees, all their departments and, of course, first secretaries regularly concern themselves with questions of ideological work.

We say that ideological work is a cause of the entire party. Hence, it is a cause of every Communist, who influences the views and moods of people not only by words but also by his attitude to work and by his conduct in everyday life. And the Communists are setting good examples of dedicated service to the interests of the people and the ideals of the party.

It is a great honor to be a Communist today. But it is also a great responsibility and a far from an easy duty. That is why, while unfolding political propaganda among the broadest mass of the working people, THE PARTY COMMITTEES MUST RAISE THE LEVEL OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK WITHIN THE PARTY ITSELF AND IMPROVE ITS FORMS AND METHODS. It is all the more important since hundreds of thousands of young workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals are joining the party every year.

Today, it has more than 3 million members under 30. And it is necessary to help every newly accepted member to master in depth the party's ideological and political heritage and its Leninist traditions and Bolshevik ethics. The replenishment of the party ranks and the education of young Communists is a link in which the questions of the party's organizational work and ideological work come into contact. And work should be organized here so that the non-party people, in Lenin's words, should clearly see: "The Communists admit new members to the party not in order that they may enjoy the advantages connected with the position of a governing party, but that they set an example of real Communist labor...."

The force of the moral example of a Communist, particularly a Communist in a position of leadership, is quite great. He always is in full view of the masses, and the higher his position the greater his responsibility. Those who forget this and happen to catch "altitude sickness" canfall prey to serious dangers and setbacks. One also comes across cases of conceit, crudeness and red tape. There still are leaders who do not know the difference between their own pockets and those of the state and abuse power. The party resolutely gets rid of such people.

Ideological work should be conducted in a differentiated way, with due account for the diverse interests of different groups of the population. This should be said, first and foremost, because the makeup of social strata and social patterns are changing before our very eyes and because the multifaceted process of obliterating difference between classes is going on.

FIRST AND FOREMOST THESE CHANGES MAKE THEMSELVES FELT IN THE SOCIAL MAKEUP OF YOUNG PEOPLE. A younger generation most literate in the country's history and particularly well-prepared occupationally is now embarking on its independent road in life. They have grown up under conditions of socialism, continuously rising living standards, and under conditions of peace. Loyal to communist ideals and revolutionary traditions, young people are working in the forefront of the 5-year perid. The future of our system is in dependable hands.

But the party also sees negative phenomena among young people. What is worrying is the belated civil maturity, political naivete, and the sponging attitudes of certain young people; their unwillingness to work where society needs them today. What cannot help but alarm us is the desire of some young people to make themselves noticeable not by their knowledge or industry but by expensive things bought with their parents' money. I mention this here not at all to harp on present-day youth, saying that they are not what young people used to be in the past. No, what I mean is another thing. Those who are coming to school today will tackle the most complex tasks of the coming 21st century. And we want them to be in the prime of their talents and free from moral flaws when they tackle them.

The point also is that our enemy is trying to exploit for its ends the specific features of youth psychology. Young people have not seen at first hand the grim trials of class struggle and war, when the true face of imperialism with its hatred for the peoples of our country and for the socialist system was laid absolutely bare. That is why it is necessary to constantly take care of the ideological, moral, class and work maturation of young people.

The schoolteacher has a great role to play in the accomplishment of these tasks. He is entrusted by society with raising our children and is a dependable bulwark of the party in agitation, propaganda and ideological activity as a whole. The sources of many civic qualities and of the knowledge which benefits man during the years are inseparable from the work of schoolteachers, of whom we have, comrades, about 3 million. We should raise and safeguard in every way the prestige of the teacher, constantly take care to improve his working and living conditions and his ideological and professional training.

There is no need to prove the importance of the early identification of the abilities and gifts of the individual and of the correct choice of profession or trade. Man's labor productivity, social activity and his destiny in life, if you wish, depend on this to a large extent. Our vocational training system has extensive possibilities in this sense. Regrettably, it is often regarded in schools as a way of getting rid so-called problem teenagers. This attitude is harmful both to schools and to vocational training schools. It is necessary to raise the prestige of vocational training schools, to strengthen their material basis and personnel, and to improve training and educational processes in them. Thought should also be given to a system of more effective privileges to their graduates in enrolling in institutions of higher learning.

The experience accumulated by Leningraders convincingly shows what the system of vocational training can yield. Graduates of vocational training schools are the main source of replenishment for the working class there. Almost all of them begin to meet the fixed quotas even during the first months of their independent work and, as a rule, fit in well into work collectives. The appeal of vocational training schools for young people has grown.

How have these results been achieved? First and foremost, thanks to the initiative and well-thought-out activities of the regional party committee, which have established clearly defined and businesslike relationships between general schools, vocational training schools and enterprises. This experience undoubtedly deserves support and propagation.

ONE MORE IMPORTANT ISSUE IS THE QUESTION OF RAISING THE IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCES in higher educational establishments and specialized secondary schools. Teachers of those subjects should have on their side not merely the prestige of the science they represent, but their own clearly defined ideological stand, the charm of questioning thought and a morally appealing personality. This, I stress, is what it should be like. But this, regrettably, is not always the case. There are still teachers who read lectures from time-yellowed notes, artfully circumventing sensitive issues. Such speakers, as Mikhail Kalinin aptly observed, "marvellously put audiences to sleep."

It should be stated frankly that the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has slackened control over the quality of training social sciences teachers and the teaching of social sciences as well as the implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the work of high schools. We are not quite happy, either, with the level of specialist training for the key sectors of the national economy. The situation must be corrected. The leadership of the ministry and the party committees should also constantly take care that an atmosphere of creative searching, mutual respect, exactingness and intolerance of any breaches of law and morality prevails in every high school faculty.

THE KOMSOMOL IS DOING A GOOD DEAL IN FOSTERING THE POLITICAL, CIVIC AND MORAL QUALITIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE. The party views it as a loyal assistant and gives its services their due.

However, not all the Komsomol organizations are meeting the tasks facing them. Sometimes they remain aloof from the outstanding problems really facing young people and fail to respond timely to new tendencies and fads among young people and to impart to them a proper ideological orientation. Excessive organization and noisy fanfare are an obstacle. There is a lack of ability to bring a business once started to fruition and to work with utmost usefulness not only under exceptional conditions but also in routine day-to-day situations. The Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol activists as a whole should work seriously to remove these shortcomings.

Lenin regarded the development of communist morality as the main element in raising and educating young people. So it is necessary to better demonstrate the true humanism of our collectivist morality and to wage a relentless battle against a lack of spiritual values, selfishness, smugness and all the attempts to smuggle in alien views and mores into our midst. We have always had indubitable moral superiority in the struggle for socialism and communism. And today the moral strength of Soviet society is a major condition of our success.

It is a responsible task of the Komsomol to help the party in the further improvement of the military-patriotic education of young people. We have remarkable traditions of this work. They should be carefully preserved and multiplied, with due account for those realities which arise from the present-day dangerous development of the international situation. Revolution, war and work veterans have always played an invaluable role in this matter.

To be a patriot today means to tirelessly strengthen the economic and defense potentials of our homeland, to enhance one's readiness to defend peace against any encroachments of the imperialist aggressor and to conscientiously approach one's military duties. On the whole young people perform army service well, perserveringly mastering modern technology. Rising to the demands of the homeland and their internationalist duty, they perform veritable feats worthy of the military glory of their fathers and forefathers.

The people rightly call our Army and Navy a school of bravery, industry and lofty moral values. We must continue to enhance in every way the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Comrades, ideological work in the conditions of our country, uniting more than 100 large and small nations, is unthinkable without A THOROUGH STUDY OF THEIR SPECIFIC INTERESTS AND THE PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL MENTALITY AND CULTURE. Indeed, the solution of the nationality question we inherited from the past does not at all mean that the nationality question has been removed from the agenda altogether. A well-thought-out scientific nationalities policy is an intrinsic part of the activities of the party in perfecting developed socialism. And the key conditon of their success is raising the working people in the spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The key directions and tasks of these activities were defined in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and other party documents. You are well aware of them. I would only like to remind you how important it is to notice in a timely fashion new positive developments in national relations, to comprehensively analyze the tendencies of the flourishing and drawing closer together of nations and to devise forms of work which open even greater vistas for the cross-fertilization of the cultures of our peoples. It is important to identify in a timely way the problems and contradictions arising here and to effectively resolve them. In short, internationalist education should be conducted on a large scale, pervereringly and in a businesslike way, without limiting ourselves to festivals and jubilee campaigns. True party principledness should be skillfully combined here with utmost tactfulness.

The Soviet people's internationalism is always active. Hundred of thousands of representatives of different nationalities are working at priority construction projects, wherever their work is called for by the interests of the state as a whole.

Of course, all this is not done of its own accord. For instance, there are labor reserves in certain parts of the country. However, we are not yet quite successful in attracting them and sending them to those places where they are particularly needed today. All of us should think how to better cope with this problem.

Or take such a progressive phenomenon, now established in our country, as the perfect command of Russian as the language of interaction among nations as well as being a national language. It has become widespread. But there are quite a few cases when a poor knowledge of Russian limits a person's access to the wealth of international culture and narrows the range of his activity and interactions. Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on providing conditions to facilitate the study of Russian by the population of national republics. This resolution should be actively implemented.

I have touched upon only some of the problems arising in the sphere of relations among nations. All of them demand the attention of the party committees, social scientists and activists of ideological work. We should work for an organic combination of patriotic and internationalist education, for the formation in everyone of high standards of interaction among nations and a sense of pride in our Soviet homeland.

WORK WITH SUCH A SPECIFIC GROUP OF THE POPULATION AS BELIEVERS MUST NOT BE SLACKENED, EITHER. Part of the people -- and, frankly, not a very insignificant part -- still are under the influence of religion. Numerous ideological centers of imperialism are trying to support and, moreover, foster religious sentiments and to impart to them an anti-Soviet and nationalist bias. A special stake is put on religious extremists. At the same time, allegations about "violations of the freedom of conscience in the USSR" are spread.

What can be said in this context? Everyone knows about our constitutional guarantees of the freedom of conscience. The Communists are consistent atheists but they do not impose their world outlook on anyone. Our method is education, conviction, propaganda. But when we come across facts of violations of socialist laws and subversive political activity which is only camouflaged by religion, we act in accordance with the demands of our Constitution.

Lasting results in educational work are achieved, as has been said above, when it embraces EVERY ASPECT OF THE LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE, INCLUDING THEIR EVERYDAY LIFE, LEISURE AND FAMILY RELATIONS. Leisure should be more meaningful and interesting, help in the development of human talents and relieve stresses caused by the pace of today's life.

A responsible role is played here by health care workers. There are among them quite a few really dedicated and knowledgeable people. They are doing a good deal to shield man from disease and to extend his active lifespan. Naturally, this field of activity requires constant care and improvement and the removal of the existing shortcomings.

Of course, human health, vitality and mood depend not on medicine alone. It is important that everyone, not only at work but also in off-duty hours, should be aware of attention and care. In particular, a great role is to be played here by the development of the mass-scale sports movement. The party organizations of production collectives, houseing management offices and deputies' groups have accumulated a wealth of experience in working with the resident population. It is necessary to draw general conclusions from this experience, to select everything which is best and introduce it in practice more boldly. For instance, the press has described on more than one occasion the establishment of district cultural and sports complexes, supervised by local soviets of people's deputies, which integrated the work of community centers, sports facilities and libraries regardless of their departmental affiliation. The USSR Council of Ministers, together with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, should give thought to the more extensive propagation of this experience.

Problems of leisure are closely intertwined with problems of reinforcing public order and dependably ensuring tranquillity and personal safety for citizens.

The Central Committee makes exacting requirements on those who have been entrusted with this responsible business, first and foremost on militia, the courts and the procurator's office. The public, particularly the Komsomol, should not remain aloof from maintaining law and order, either.

LET ME TOUCH UPON THE "TECHNOLOGY" OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK, UPON QUESTIONS OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING. It is a good thing that comprehensive plans have begun to be used on a large scale and that the tasks of education are being more closely related to the solution of concrete socio-economic problems.

However, propaganda is still in need of consistency and a businesslike approach. Sometimes one wave of a propaganda campaign catches up with another, as it were, dampening rather than enhancing its impact. Another shortcoming is that some ideological departments of party committees spend an inordinate amount of time on drafting numerous plans which remain on the desks of their authors. At the same time, an avalanche of all sorts of directives and demands for reports and memoranda chain secretaries of party organizations to their chairs, tearing them away from work in direct contact with people. This bureaucratic style of work should be renounced, and the sooner the better.

Today, when new structures of management of agricultural production are emerging, particular importance is attached to questions of improving the style and methods of ideological and organizational work the rural district party committee.

The experience of the Talsi District Party Committee in Latvia, the Viljandi and Parnu Party Committees in Estonia and the Abasha Party Committee in Georgia is quite instructive. They have approached the establishment of agro-industrial amalgamations first and foremost as the problem of the establishment of newrelationships between people who are brought together by common objectives, a common interest, and responsibility for the end results of their common work. Socialist emulation, the activity of the district newspaper and radio network, and oral agitation and propaganda are subordinated to te accomplishment of this task. Particular concern is shown for meeting the social and cultural needs of people and for the development of democratic principles in production management. This experience, tested by practice, should be turned to more often.

Everyone would like to see the fruit of his work and to know how society evaluates it. Ideological workers are no exception. When all is said and done, their work is measured by the ideological maturity of people, their activity in work and the degree of their organization. But a good deal has to be done to achieve such a vantage point, so to speak. Fussiness, unnerving demands on cadres and attempts to substitute reports on the lectures read and on the number of activities staged for the actual results of education have nothing to do with this work. These weeds should be suppressed wherever they emerge. The party committees have every right to count on more active help from the Central Committee Propaganda Department in asserting a businesslike and creative style of work.

It is impossible to conduct ideological work efficiently without having a smoothly functioning feedback mechanism. Otherwise propaganda will miss its mark.

The party has many channels of flexible and prompt feedback enabling it to sensitively detect changes in the mood of the masses and to study in depth their interests and needs. These include the speeches and letters of working people, questions to lecturers and propagandists, and sociological studies. An interesting experience of such work has been accumulated in Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, Uzbekistan and a number of regional committees of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine.

It should be developed. It is necessary to move from appraisals of the condition of the ideological processes to forecasting them, from occasional public opinion polls to regular public opinion studies and even to the organization of a center for studying public opinion.

The need has arisen to further strengthen the scientific and methodological base of political education and propaganda work as a whole. Work on sociological, psychological and pedagogical problems of this sphere of spiritual activity still lacks depth and a planned character. The very rich experience accumulated in this field is poorly generalized as well. I think it would be right for the plenary meeting to instruct the Central Committee Secretariat to examine this question and to take a proper decision.

Noting the leading role of the contents of propaganda, we should not underestimate the importance of its forms. This was pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress. And we see that such forms of work as methodological seminars, "open leter days" and television dialogues generate interest in propaganda and make it possible to conduct a frank dialogue with audiences.

However, there still exist long and boring didactic monologues. The appeal of permanent propaganda centers, let alone those which are in fact constantly inoperative, is markedly on the decline. A considerable part of the visual agitation means, which, incidentally, absorb a good deal of public funds as well as time, do not work. In short, the inertia of outdated forms still makes itself felt.

It is understandable that a propaganda form by itself does not guarantee success. For instance, integrated political education days have appeared to be a good form of mass political work. However, in a number of places their contents are known to have been obviously emaciated. Sometimes officials are replaced by lecturers and political news analysts and a lively discussion of outstanding problems gives way to news readings or recitals of texts on general political themes.

Why do some officials avoid this work? Merely because many questions raised by working people demand not only explanation, not only eloquence, but practical measures. And when they are constantly put off till tomorrow there emerge, on the one hand, discontent in the audience and, on the other, a certain "timidity," fear of public speeches.

One should not avoid frank discussions with people. One should be able not only to explain our policy and teach the masses but also to learn from them, one may say, to be enlivened by the masses. This should be not only a duty but a need for every official. Political speeches and regular reports on business to working people are the touchstone effectively testing the qualities of an official and his ability to organize people and lead them. That was how Lenin saw it. This is how our party's Central Committee sees it.

The development of socialist democracy is unthinkable without large-scale publicity. You know what measures the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has taken to provide more thorough information of its activity. We will continue this line and ensure the maximum possible publicity in questions touching upon the interests of people. Obviously, it is necessary to make it obligatory for the heads of ministries, departments and party committees to appear on television and to write in the press on a regular basis.

The cadres are the key link of ideological work. They are contributing great efforts and the spirit of Bolshevism to propaganda. The party believes in its cadres and highly appreciates their noble and dedicated work. It supports their creative quests and shows constant concern for raising their knowledge of ideological theory and their professional skills and for keeping them informed of the latest developments.

There has emerged a streamlined system of training and retraining for all groups of ideological workers. It is necessary to continue to improve it on the basis of those increased requirements which are made by the Central Committee today. I believe that the ideological cadres will do everything possible to more graphically demonstrate the greatness of our ideals and the unbreakable links of party policy with the vital interests of people and to enhance even more the activity of working people.

Comrades, our plenary meeting has met on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. The Bolshevik Party has traveled a glorious and arduous road. Equipped with Marxism-Leninism and relying on the working class and on the support of all the working people, it spearheaded the revolutionary upheaval of world-wide historical importance and led our people to great vistories.

One of the main results of the heroic road traveled by the Communist Party is the unbreakable unity of the party ranks, the unity of the Central Committee and its leading nucleus. This unity, in Lenin's words, is "infinitely precious, and infinitely important."

The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee became a model of the cohesiveness of the Central Committee and its Politburo and the unity of the party and the people. In those hard days the Central Committee addressed the communists, all Soviet people, with the appeal to close their ranks even tighter and to follow calmly and confidently the course charted by the 26th Party Congress. That appeal evoked a profound response in the hearts of millions.

The Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee are working efficiently, concertedly, and in an atmosphere of high principledness and full and genuine unity. Every condition for free discussion has been created at their meetings, as has evaluations on questions of domestic and foreign policy and for a comradely exchange of opinion.

Concluding my report, I would like to comment anew on the complexity and multidimensional character of the tasks arising in every field of ideological work. There are not, nor can be, any one-time decisions which are suitable for all cases. Short-lived campaigns and storm work will yield no effects here either. It is necessary to prepare for systematic work without letup. We have everything necessary to make this work an even more efficient means of encouraging the initiative, energy, and conscientiousness of the masses. We will achieve it if every Communist, every official consistently translates into practice the Leninist principle: Ideological work is a cause of the entire party!

There is not, nor can be, a nobler task than that of putting within the people's reach the ideals of communism and the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

There is not, nor can be, a loftier task than that of raising everyone to the level of the maker of his own destiny, the maker of history.

Allow me, on behalf of the Politburo, to express the confidence that in the course of the plenary meeting and in the speeches of comrades the urgent questions of ideological work and political education will be examined thoroughly and comprehensively, that general conclusions will be drawn from the accumulated experience and that, what is most important, practical ways will be mapped out collectively for the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing us. That will be the course urged by Yuriy Andropov, focusing on deeds rather than loud words. (prolonged applause)

Leadership Changes Announced

LD151237 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 15 Jun 83

["Communique on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- On June 15, 1983, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee continued the discussion of the report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a lengthy speech at the Central Committee's plenum.

Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia; Sergey Lapin, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR Education Minister; Lev Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Filmmakers; Stepan Shalyev, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; and Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; took part in the discussion of the report.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on the discussed question. The resolution is published in the press.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee examined organizational questions.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee elected member of the Political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Grigory Romanov secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee endorsed Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee elected Vitaliy Vorotnikov alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee promoted to full membership the following alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee: Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Boris Balmont, minister of the Machine-Tool Building and Instrument Making Industry; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; Vasiliy Cherdintsev, a grain combine operator of the collective farm "Rassvet" in the Orenburg region; and Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy defence minister of the USSR.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee excluded Nikolay Shchelokov and Sergey Medunov from the CPSU Central Committee for mistakes they had made in their work.

With this, the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee ended its work.